

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES) FROM CHINA, JAPAN, SIAM, JAVA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, SINGAPORE, AND ALL PARTS

EAST OF INDIA.

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails the 10th and 26th of each Month.

Vol. II.—No. 31.] LONDON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1860.

Single Copy, 9d.
Annual Subscription, 18s.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
LIST OF PASSENGERS	145	NAVAL AND MILITARY	155
LATEST ADVICES	145	PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE	156
SUMMARY :—		LEADING ARTICLES	156
JAPAN	145	THE ELGIN SEYMOUR CONTROVERSY	159
CHINA	145	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	160
MALACCA STRAITS	148	MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL	160
CUSTOM DUES OF CANTON	148	SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE	164
CRUISE OF THE ACTÆON AND DOVE	148	ADVERTISEMENTS	165
IN THE GULF OF TARTARY	148		

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD.
			Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			Dec. 18
Kanagawa			" 23
Nagasaki			" 13
CHINA—			
Pekin	Nov. 10	Jan. 4	Jan. 9
Shanghai	" "	" 4	" 8
Ningpo	" "	" 8	" 10
Poo-Chow-Poo	" "	" 1	" 13
Amoy	" "	" 28	" 29
Swatow	Nov. 26	" 28	" 14
Hong Kong	" "	" 28	" 14
Canton	" "	" 28	" 14
Macao	" "	" 28	" 14
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	" 10	Dec. 31	" 8
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			Dec. 20
SIAM—			
Bankok			" 31
BORNEO—			
Labuan			" 5
Sarawak			" 4
JAVA—			
Batavia			Jan. 7
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Dec. 10	Jan. 21	" 23
Penang	" "	" 19	" 24

A telegram of the present mails was received on the 25th inst. The outward mails, which should have been despatched yesterday, have been postponed until to-night. A telegram announcing the completion of the Red Sea Cable has been received.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.

By this Mail—From Hong Kong for Southampton: Capt. Shadwell, Colo Kothmay and servant, Major Parke, Capt. Kinsman, Lieuts. Douglass, Coppin, and Collins, Messrs. N. Branscombe, James Briggs, and Rickard. For Marseilles: Messrs. C. W. Hudson, A. Wilkinson, James Crossbey, A. Magniac, and Kanig. From Singapore: Mr. Guthrie, General Moyagary and lady and family, Signor Uzizala and servants, Rev. Mr. Cheen, Messrs. Fragera, Mendoza, Rowli, and Scott, Mrs. Williams, Captain Crieve. From Penang: Lieutenant Clematson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARDS.

At Hong Kong, on the 13th Jan., per str. Norna: Capt. Peel, Dep. Assist.-Com.-Gen. McClintock, Staff-Surgeons Rutherford, Fitzgerald, and Santee, Dr. and Mrs. Jack, Miss Boyied, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Captain Auley, Dr. Weld, and Messrs. Jas. Tait, Rowett, Wallace, Balkeney, Hewett, Taylor, Footall, and Lacy. For Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Overweg, Messrs. Dudelop, M. Glatiers, Blondeau, Desmargues, Laffage, Faton, Villian, Velduchan, Sanier, and Binett. For Manila: Senor Pampelon and son, and Senor Analo.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Feb.—From Southampton to Shanghai: Messrs. W. Thorburn, A. Howell, and Krayer. To Singapore: Mrs. Mooyer and two infants, Mr. C. Klein, Miss Sail, Mr. J. B. Brooke. To Hong Kong: Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Ontorio.—From Marseilles, 28th Feb., to Hong Kong: Senor Collioni, Mr. A. Twining. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Don, Mr. N. Bickham, Admiral Channer, Captain L. Ladebat, Messrs. Du Quille, Jaures, Dany-can. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Heliars, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, Mr. E. Busing, Captain John Ross. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Mrs. Crespo.
Per P. and O. str., 4th March.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. H. Piper.—From Marseilles, 13th March, to Hong Kong: Mr. W. L. Purdie.
Per P. and O. str.—From Marseilles, 28th March, to Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Marr. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Walkinshaw.—From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Cramer, Mr. and Mrs. Puttfarcken.

Per P. and O. str., 4th April.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. W. Chapman. From Marseilles, 12th April, to Hong Kong: Mr. Geo. Moul, Dr. and Mrs. Chaldecott. From Suez to Singapore: Mr. L. Cateaux.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Feb.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. J. A. Robertson. To Hong Kong: Lieut. H. C. Lees, R.N., Mr. W. M. Hopkins. From Marseilles, 28th Feb., to Hong Kong: Mr. C. J. De Ytturalde.
Per P. and O. str., 12th March.—From Marseilles to Singapore: Mr. W. J. Leon. To Shanghai: Mr. C. J. King.
Per P. and O. str., 20th March.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. J. Fry. To Shanghai: Messrs. Cowdery and G. Gray. From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. Strok-harch. From Marseilles, 28th March, to Shanghai: Mr. J. S. Coynah. To Hong Kong: Mr. D. O. Vail.
Per P. and O. str., 20th April.—From Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. E. Harrison.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

KANAGAWA.

The statements are contradictory as to whether trade had been resumed. One correspondent says the Americans had resumed business. It is confidently hoped that the firm attitude assumed by Mr. Consul-General Alcock will have the effect both of reassuring the Japanese Government and of checking the improprieties of the British residents who have behaved in such a manner as to cause the partial stoppage of trade. It is due to the commercial community of China to mention that it has very generally condemned their conduct. It is difficult to obtain information as to what is going on in the Japanese ports, but there appear to be very good grounds for the warnings held out by Mr. Oliphant and others against the expectation of any great and sudden extension of British trade from the opening of these ports.

The Minister of the United States has officially communicated that he has obtained a pledge from the Japanese Government that the treaty of Yedo will be carried out in all its integrity, and that, more particularly, Japanese produce may be freely purchased, and all Japanese articles may be exported without limit, except rice, wheat, copper coin, and uncoined Japanese gold and silver. The quarter to be occupied by foreigners will also be settled immediately.

The postal authorities at Hong Kong have appointed Abel Gower, Esq., chief Consular assistant, to be packet agent for Yedo and Kanagawa.

NAGASAKI.

Lieut. Malcolm, of the Royal Engineers, has left Shanghai, for this port, to examine the coal mines, and report on their quality, &c.

CHINA.

PEKIN.

The Pekin gazettes are down to the 11th Dec. Both the Emperor and his ministers seem fairly tired of writing about what we have been used to regard as the Great Rebellion. The new acting Governor-General of Sz' Ch'ung, Tsang Wang-yen, does mention that he has been informed of disturbances in certain districts on the south bank of the Yang tsze Kiang in his jurisdiction, for which he started on the 18th Nov. A memorial from Tsau Chu-chung, the new Governor of Kwang

Si, shows that the famous Tai-ping leader, Shih Tak'ai, was moving southward last spring, when he was reported here to be scouring Ngan Awui. On the 4th May, having crossed the Hu Nan border, he attacked the city of Tsiuen in the north of Kwang Si with some 10,000 men. The spirit of a Buddhist temple, as old as the Tang dynasty, situated outside the west gate, manifested itself in flame, to the utter discomfiture of the insurgent force. The shrine has been honoured at various times under the past and the present dynasties, and the Emperor is prayed to confer on it a new title of honour. His Majesty consults the Board of Ceremonies. Another rumour prevalent in the last few days is that Hwasbana has been put to death; for what crime it is not stated. The gazettes do not corroborate this; on the contrary, he was at Court on the 27th Nov., and was placed as one of the routine committees that superintended the examination. The Pekin Customs denounce an officer detected dealing in "foreign drug." Hangfih, Governor General of China Li, moves the Emperor to confer some marked favour on Tsungshau, the Salt Commissioner who took the American mission in charge, Pau Kweisang, and Intendant of River Works, and Sun Chi, Intendant of Tien-tsing, for their great zeal in carrying out his instructions to stir up the gentry and drill the people. "He has been sending them to and fro on different occasions between Tien-tsing and Ta-ku, as well as along the whole line of sea-coast, with orders to exert themselves in organising the military, and they have been ordering their deputies about regardless of the weather, cold or hot, for nearly a year, earnestly exhorting and commanding the gentry and people in such wise that they joyfully did their bidding, so that the trainbands at every important place from the city to the sea, and the volunteer police, were in perfect order," &c., &c. At the time Hangfih was writing, it was just a year since Sangkolinsin received a surcoat of honour for completing the work on the Tien-tsing river. The Emperor's health is announced to be very indifferent.

SHANGHAI.

We noticed in our last the loss of the ship *Joseph Fletcher*. We are happy to state that the captain and a part of the officers and crew arrived safely at this port in the ship *Kate Cleather*. Her Majesty's ship *Inflexible* was on her way to the Loo-choo Islands, where the vessel was wrecked, when she met the *Kate Cleather* in the river. It appears the vessel left Auckland on the 20th Sept. last. On the 2nd Nov., the weather being exceedingly dirty, the ship struck among the breakers off the island of Wai-kido. The ship soon became a wreck, the captain and crew hanging on to various parts of the vessel all night. Dr. Griffiths, Mr. Nelson, the second officer; E. Pratt, the cook; J. Hickman, apprentice; and B. Thompson, seaman, were drowned, all the others reaching the shore safely, the natives supplying them with food and other comforts. They remained in this state until the 12th, when they took to their boats, and reached the capital of the great Loo-choo, Napa-king, on the 20th Nov. There they were also treated well, and provided with a house. On the 10th Dec. they started in a small junk for China, and the next day fell in with the *Kate Cleather*, where they were very kindly received.

The following is a copy of the American Consul's circular, alluded to elsewhere, and published in the *North China Herald*:—

"An official communication has been received at this consulate, from the American Minister resident at Yedo that he has obtained a pledge from the Japanese Government that the treaty of Yedo shall be carried out in all its integrity, and that the following points were specially agreed upon:—1st. That the free purchase of all kinds of Japanese produce shall no longer be obstructed. 2nd. That all Japanese articles may be exported without limit as to quantity, except rice, wheat, copper coin, and Japanese gold and silver uncoined. 3rd. That Japanese officers should not act as the sellers of any article, nor interfere in any business transactions. 4th. That the exchange of money should be carried into immediate effect; only 10,000 (ten thousand) itzibous will be exchanged at this port per day. This will continue until arrangements are made for making the supply equal to the demand. 5th. The quarter to be occupied by foreigners to be immediately settled.

"In addition to the foregoing, the Minister informs me that for the purpose of giving currency to our dollars among the people they should be stamped with Chinese characters, showing their value. This has been agreed upon, and a stamp will be sent to Kanagawa as soon as it can be prepared. It is op-

tional with Americans to have their dollars stamped or not, and it is expressly understood that all dollars, stamped or unstamped, will be exchanged for Japanese coin, weight for weight.—Your obedient servant,

(Signed) "E. M. Dorn, U.S. Consul."

H.M. gun-boat *Haughty* left here for Ningpo, to relieve the *Algerine*, which vessel, after refitting here, will return to Ningpo, and the *Haughty* will then proceed to Hong Kong to undergo thorough repair.

H.M.S. *Furious* from Hong Kong, *Acteon* and *Dove* (tender) from the Gulf of Tartary, arrived in port on the 23rd December. The gunboat *Haughty*, also, has returned from Woosung, having on board Rear-Admiral Jones and staff, who arrived by the mail steamer *Formosa* at Woosung. The *Acteon* saluted the flag, which the *Furious* returned.

An action was tried in the Consular Court against Mr. A. Bird, for promissory notes granted Messrs. Lane, Crawford, and Co., of Hong Kong, for 436 dols., for goods sold and delivered, but which Mr. Bird objected were overcharged, and quoted Mr. Morton's advertised list in support. The verdict was given against him, and he has entered an appeal.

The regular monthly meeting of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on December 27th, Rev. J. Hobson, vice-president in the chair. A tabular view of the temperature of Hakodadi, observed there during 1858-59, by a Russian physician, was presented to the Society. Communicated by Dr. Courteny. A paper by Dr. Pompe van Meerdevoort, on the dissection of the corpse of an executed criminal at Nagasaki, was then read to the meeting by the corresponding secretary. The dissection was conducted by Dr. Meerdevoort in the presence of twenty-one of his pupils and twenty-four medical men from Nagasaki and its neighbourhood. The request to be allowed a body for the purpose was granted after a long time, and not without reluctance. It was supposed that the feeling of the population would be adverse. To prepare the minds of the people, it was stated publicly that the Dutch physician wished to examine the Japanese body in order to know how to treat it in case of a return of cholera to the country, which is much dreaded. During the examination, which occupied two days, the pupils made excellent use of their opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of anatomy by immediate observation. The body was afterwards buried with the Buddhist funeral rites, usually denied to criminals, but granted in this case, in consideration of the service to science unconsciously afforded by the deceased criminal. Thanks were voted to Dr. Meerdevoort, and the paper was referred for publication to the Editorial Committee.

A correspondence complaining of young foreigners causing annoyance and threatening to raise mobs among the Chinese, by breaking their lanterns, and otherwise indulging in "larks," is said to have been made public.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

H.M.S. *Camilla*, and gunboat *Bustard*, destroyed five or six junks in the vicinity, the crews escaping to the shore with the exception of two who were handed over to the authorities.

A correspondent of the *China Mail* gives the following:—"Two foreigners, one English, the other American, took it into their heads to take a trip some 120 miles into the interior of this province. They walked the greater part of the way, and, after an absence of nearly a fortnight, returned to Foo-Chow safe and sound. In no place were they annoyed or disturbed, as 'foreign devils,' &c. And in one place only were they interrupted by the overpressing curiosity of the natives. This was at the city of Kien-ning-foo. There was reason for that, however, inasmuch as they were the first 'barbarians' that had ever been in the place, and this city was not long ago the seat of the rebels who scourged the country around most fearfully. At the first sight of their strange-looking visitors, the people probably thought of course they must belong to 'the long-haired robbers,'—prowling about under disguise of short instead of long hairs, and of stunted, stiff 'shoebrush' beards, instead of fine flowing ones, &c. But they soon found they were mistaken, and treated them with some urbanity."

The new Consular offices have been opened. This residence and bureau of H.B.M.'s Consul, when the other two houses for the assistants, &c., are finished, will present a fine and attractive appearance amongst the buildings of foreigners here.

The P. and O. steamer *Manila* and the mails came in on January the 4th, the *Peiho* and her mails on January the 1st.

AMOI.

Mr. Gingell has taken charge of the Consulate of this port, relieving Mr. M. C. Morrison, who will shortly take charge of the Consulate at Foo-Chow-Foo.

SWATOW.

The United States Consul hoisted his flag at this port on the 1st January, and it is understood that the British Consul will shortly do the same.

HONG KONG.

We noticed in our last the exorbitant law charges which Mr. Tarrant had been subjected to in the action for libel on Colonel Caine, for which he continues to suffer imprisonment in the felons' jail. We have now to notice that the prohibition imposed on him in regard to writing for his paper has been removed. The fine of £50, together with the enormous law charges, and the stoppage of his paper, will inflict total ruin upon him. The summer is now advancing, and we do hope that Mr. James's motion in the House of Commons will be attended with the success of a remission of the portion of his sentence unexpired.

Mr. Austin the Government Emigration Agent, has despatched the ship *Dora*, for Demerara, with 200 men, 150 women, 42 boys, and 26 girls. The *Red Riding Hood* and *Minerva* have also been chartered, and are under despatch. Some check has been put upon the Spanish shipments of coolies to Cuba. It appears that when the American ship *Messenger* was on the point of despatch with 700 coolies, a Mandarin and an interpreter from the commissioners repaired on board to examine them. Forty-five refused to go and were released—two were detected as escaped felons, and were given up. Capt. Manton thought that this was final, and went to Canton for his papers. After communicating with the authorities, Mr. Consul Perry told him the ship must pay port charges—these were paid, but the Consul declined to give up the papers until the authorities should issue a grand chop. The following day, the steamer *Cumfa* went to Whampoa, and demanded from Mr. Vargas all the coolies he had in his slave depot, in order that they might be examined at Canton. These after some demur were surrendered, but Mr. Vargas had so little hope of getting any back that he abandoned them. The Chinese authorities then demanded that the *Messenger* should proceed to Canton and have the coolies examined. Capt. Manton was agreeable, but Mr. Vargas knew better than to risk his property in that manner, so he actually chartered a steamer and a lorch, and sent all the coolies to his slave barracoons at Macao! Capt. Manton applied to clear in ballast so that he might go to Macao and pick the coolies up again. That is refused, and he now seeks the mediation of his Excellency Mr. Ward. It is doubtful how this matter will end. It appears that although French ships are prohibited from taking coolies from Chinese ports, no impediment existed at the Portuguese settlement at Macao.

The *Marchioness of Londonderry* had arrived from London, with the following officers and troops:—Capt. M. I. O'Connell, T. O. Plunkett; George Pain, Staff-Surgeon; Ensigns R. Cosens and Aglen, and 103 rank and file of the Royals, ten females, and nine children. Great complaints have been repeated in reference to the slowness of the P. and O. Co.'s steamers, and rumours were current that Admiral Hope had pronounced the *Malabar* to be an unfit vessel to carry the mails. We noticed in our last that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.'s steamer *Chey Chae* had beaten this vessel on the passage from Singapore to Hong Kong four days. A portion of the mails by the *Malabar* were landed in a damaged state. The mail agent, it appears, called a survey, and made some effort to have the steamer pronounced unfit for service.

There still continue to be manifested unmistakable signs of progress and permanent prosperity regarding the affairs of this colony. A large sale of Crown lands at a small village called Sawkewon on the Lyeemoon passage, took place on the 3rd of January. The advantage of the site consists in its being sheltered from all quarters against the force of a typhoon, and it is consequently valuable to fishermen, boat-builders, &c. The competition was so great that the sale had to be postponed, the premium already realising 15,000 dollars.

The summit of the Peak, on which a sanatorium is being erected, has been almost continually enveloped in a thick mist. Such weather is unseasonable, and usually occurs about one month later. The prevalence of mist on the summit of the hill has given rise to grave doubts as to its being a desirable site for a sanatorium, and it is probable that a practical test will be required ere much money is expended. A flag staff now

graces the highest point of the Peak, but the signal station has not yet been organised.

The *Hong Kong Register* has been disposed of by Mr. Robert Strachan, the late proprietor, and is now called the *China Chronicle, Hong Kong Register, and Eastern Advertiser*. We are not informed who the purchasers are. The *China Mail*, in alluding to some differences with that journal, has the following:—"We are unwilling to provoke further controversy between the newspapers here. There have been some symptoms of an approaching change in the relations between the editors, and we trust the new-comer will be cautious about raising new grounds of offence. In the short period of our residence here (less than two years) we have seen one editor die, two imprisoned, two give up from sickness, and two burst up financially. Our contemporary may rest assured that the battle is not to the swift, however it may fare with the strong."

The excessive rate levied for police and lighting rates, being no less than 10 per cent. on the rental, has been again the subject of comment. It appears in one case a house has been rated at 4,680 dols. per annum, which only lets for 2,946 dols., thus increasing the rate to nearly 20 per cent.

The *Lady Macdonald* sailed for England, on the 24th Dec., with naval and military invalids under the charge of Mr. Ramsay, surgeon. Capt. Crocker, R.M., and Mr. Burniston, R.N., are among the invalids.

The brigade of marines have been distributed among the ships of war. Colonel Holloway, R.M., proceeds to England by this mail. The Commissariat intend to have three divisions in the coming campaign. It is rumoured that the best of feeling does not exist between the officers of the English and French at Canton. Further, the wisdom of sending home efficient officers from a station where they are wanted, and supplying their place by others from England, is very questionable. Another objection to the proceeding is rather a personal one. Colonel Holloway came out from England with his corps, has been with them up to the present time, has obtained their confidence and respect, and as a matter of course would wish to command them till this unfortunate Chinese affair is finished. Some officers do not hesitate to express their opinion very strongly about the arrangement which sends Colonel Holloway from his post as Brigadier-General of the Marine Brigade. In the first place, Colonel Holloway is, in every respect, up to his work, and has that respect for himself and his corps which will not let him play the sycophant even to the general.

The tenders for the premium offered of 1,000 dols., or say £235, for the best plans for furnishing the town with water, close on the 1st February. The land sale on Victoria peak, announced in our last, was to be held on the 30th January. It is said the Governor would invest for a private house.

The well-known river steamer *Hong Kong* is advertised for sale by Messrs. Lyall, Still, and Co.

BORNEO.

LABUAN.

The *Straits Times* publishes the following letter, dated Dec. 15, and trusts that the resources of the colony will not long be neglected:—"H.M.S. *Esk*, Captain Sir Robert McClure, arrived here on the 9th inst. from Singapore, and left again for Bruni yesterday, with his Excellency the Governor, where she will make a stay of two days, and proceed to Siam en route to Singapore. It is to be hoped that some inquiry will be made of the Sultan relative to the massacre of the eleven Chinese on the River Pappar, forty miles from Labuan, about four months ago, by the *Dusan*. It is to be regretted that H.M. ships cannot visit Borneo more frequently and call in at the different rivers; their stay here is very limited. The once dreaded name of 'Kapal Api' was sufficient to ensure the safety of traders. This is not the first instance that murders have been committed on British subjects, not to say of the numerous acts of robbery on traders by the chiefs of the various rivers, and receiving advances under the most faithful promises to give produce in return. Complaints have been repeatedly made here, but the Government have no power, and the only way to make a demand must be under the guns of a man-of-war. The British flag has lost its prestige here, and the Spaniards are a terror to the coast. Don Senor manages things better; they take the bull by the horns which is the only manner of dealing with the natives. A convict transported for life made his escape about three weeks ago to the mainland of Borneo; information has been received of his having been killed by the Bisayas.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

A telegram, dated the 11th January, reports a new rising of the natives at Banjermassing. The steamer *Onroust* had been cut off, and thirty-eight Europeans killed. New rules and regulations have been published by the Dutch Government. The following are some of the items, most of which, however, we have previously published through our correspondent at Amsterdam:—1. The Javasche Bank has been placed under improved, and, in the general opinion, most satisfactory, management for the next ten years. 2. The Gymnasium, a college for students founded by William III., has just been rebuilt, and will be opened between June and September next. 3. The pay of the army and Government employes has been raised. This applies to both Europeans and natives. 4. Every person (native excepted) receiving a monthly salary of 150 florins or more, is obliged, according to the new rules and regulations of Staatsblad No. 47, to subscribe to a Government paper on his own account! 5. In order to promote the health of the inhabitants of Java, a proclamation has been issued, to the effect that every kind of iron and copper utensil must not, in future, be coated with lead, but only with pure tin. Any offence against this regulation to entail a fine of 100 florins.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The P. and O. steamer *Pottinger*, with the ship *Tubal Cain* in tow, has arrived with the 40th Regt. M.N.I. on board, to relieve the 14th Regt. M.N.I., which has been stationed here for the last three years. The 14th will leave by the same vessels for Madras.

H.M.S. *Pioneer*, *Imperieuse*, and *Pearl* have arrived from England, and H.M.S. *Forbin* from France, en route to China.

Intelligence has been received from Mintok of the stoppage of telegraphic communication between that place and Batavia on the 17th January. The rupture of the cable is supposed to have occurred in or near the Lucipara passage, and has probably been caused by a ship's anchor. Communication has not yet been resumed, and some time may elapse ere the injury can be repaired.

It is intended to convert the present Government offices into a court-house.

A company is about to be formed for lighting Singapore with gas.

His Excellency the Governor-General of the Philippines (Manila) arrived here in a Spanish war steamer, and proceeds to Europe by the mail.

A lighthouse is to be erected on Cape Rachado, the native rajah having ceded a piece of ground for that purpose.

PENANG.

His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements is expected to reside in the vicinity of the hills for a period of two months.

It is contemplated to double the strength of the European artillery stationed in the Straits, which at present consists of sixty gunners, two bombardiers, two corporals, and two sergeants. The whole force is to be divided into three detachments, the strongest to be stationed at Singapore, and the next in strength in Penang, while that for Malacca is to consist of sixteen men.

The head-quarters of the Ordnance department have been transferred from this station to Singapore.

The price of rice has considerably advanced. White quality, which was worth last year 10 cents. per gantang, is now worth 25 cents. The local rice crops are backward, and the only relief we can look for at present is in the arrival of cargoes from Pegu and Arracan, which may be expected within the next ten days. All the necessaries of life, such as cocoa-nuts, oil, ghee, butter, milk, fowls, fish, pork, beef, vegetables, and condiments, have, for a considerable time past, been rising in value, and the wages of domestic servants, the rent of houses, shops, and godowns, cool hire, tailors' and shoemakers' bills, &c., have risen even within the last few months. Though the lower classes are the first to suffer by any augmentation in the price of articles, they soon compensate themselves by the enhanced value of the articles they deal in, or by higher rates of wages and hire. The greatest permanent sufferers are those who are in the receipt of fixed salaries, clerks in Government and other offices, &c.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ACTEON" AND "DOVE" IN THE GULF OF TARTARY.

The *Acteon* left Woosung on the 2nd of May, and in five days arrived at Port Hamilton, a group of islands forming a

part of the Korean Archipelago. Surveying operations were carried on until the 18th of that month. On the 8th of June she left en route to Chusan harbour on the mainland of the Korea, at which place she anchored on the next day—this part of the coast is very thickly inhabited, and the dirty Koreans did not form an agreeable contrast with the clean Japanese of Tsus Sima. The latter people have a military settlement in Chusan harbour which they have retained from the Koreans for several hundred years, although only 300 in number, in the midst of a dense population. Leaving this port, the proper name of which is Ichon-liau, on the 25th of June, the *Acteon* proceeded north, visiting on the passage the remarkable little island of Dagalet. On the 4th of July, the coast of Tartary was sighted close to, through the dense fogs in which for some days the ship had been enveloped; an anchorage was found, and intelligence obtained from some Chinese who were collecting seaweed on the coast, that some European vessels were in a bay some 80 miles north, and houses were found being built by their crew. This was afterwards found to be Olga Bay, where the Russians were building barracks, and where the Russian fleet winters (the name of it on the English charts is Port Michael Seymour). Twenty miles to the northward of this harbour is St. Vladimir Bay. On the 9th of July the *Acteon* arrived at St. Vladimir Bay, and there found the *Dove*—tender. On the 13th leaving the *Dove*, she sailed for Hakodadi, arriving there on the 15th, and after a few days' stay returned to St. Vladimir on the 30th. A rendezvous having been appointed at this port on the 30th August to meet a vessel bringing up stores and provision, the month was employed visiting and surveying parts of the coast to the southward. On the 1st of September the *Highflyer* reached St. Vladimir, and brought the afflicting intelligence of the disaster at the Peiho; she left again on the 5th, en route for Nagasaki and Yedo. From the 6th to the 10th a tremendous gale was experienced by the *Acteon* and her tender, who rode it out in St. Vladimir Bay with three anchors down; since that date no less than 20 heavy gales have been encountered by the two vessels, greatly hindering and almost entirely preventing any surveying work being carried on, as the remainder of her cruise was on an exposed coast without any shelter. On leaving St. Vladimir on the 13th September, the Island of Risiri and Refunsiri, to the southward of the Straits of La Perouse, were first visited, then Sagalien, when information was obtained relative to the acquisition of that large island by the Russians. Being driven away from this neighbourhood by the continued bad weather, the two ships went down to Hakodadi, which port was reached on the 9th of October. The *Highflyer* was lying there with Consul-General Alcock and the Consul for Hakodadi on board. On the 9th of October the two vessels left Hakodadi, intending to communicate with the town of Neegata on the West Coast of Japan, which was to be opened for trade on the 1st January, 1860; but continual gales prevented this object being attained for three weeks, and upon only one occasion was it visited by the *Dove*, but that one was sufficient to prove that the harbour of this pretty town was useless as a commercial port, there being but nine feet of water on the bar across the entrance. The bad weather still continuing, the *Acteon* and the little *Dove*—both the worse for wear—left this exposed coast for the harbour of Ichon-liau, in the Korea, which the former had quitted on the 25th of June; from thence they called at Washington Sound for a few days, and then sailed for Port Hamilton on the 10th of December, but foul winds and strong currents delayed them so much that they bore up for Shanghai on the 12th; but again foul winds and currents took them down among the Chusan Islands, and in consequence they did not arrive at this port until the 20th of December.

CUSTOMS DUES AT CANTON.

Her Majesty's Consul at Canton has issued the following notification:—

"The undersigned having brought to the notice of the Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Superintendent of British Trade in China, the circumstances connected with a claim recently made for duties on certain produce alleged to be Chinese, and shipped in Hong Kong and Macao for London, in a British vessel, which arrived at Whampoa with the intention of completing her lading, but, in consequence of such claim having been made, departed without doing so, has received the following instructions, dated Shanghai, 21st Dec., 1859:—

"With respect to ships taking in part of their cargo at Hong Kong, and coming to Whampoa to fill up, I am equally convinced that your position is a sound one, and that the pretensions of the Hopo to impose duties on the cargo, whether consisting of teas or other produce of China, cannot be maintained. These goods, being shipped from a British colony, are to be treated

as having a British origin, and do not become dutiable again by the mere act of coming within the waters of China.

"The undersigned has therefore formally intimated to the Hoppo that the claim to levy duties here on any cargo shipped either in Hong Kong or Macao, and brought to Whampoa or Canton, with the intention of being re-exported in the same vessel, is contrary to international law, and will be resisted.

"In order to enable the undersigned to support the right of individual goods to this exemption, it will be necessary in each case for the consignee or shipper, or other authorised agent, to produce good and sufficient evidence of such goods having been *bona fide* shipped in a recognised foreign port not under the sovereignty of the Emperor of China, and it will be equally competent to the Hoppo and his authorised officers to examine such goods and see that they correspond to the certified descriptions. It is also right that the undersigned should state that the rule of international law will not cover Chinese produce shipped illegally in foreign vessels in ports of China, and merely touching at either of these ports; as before observed, tangible evidence of the shipment in a foreign port, as substantially proving that the goods have been *bona fide* within the range of commercial operations conducted under foreign jurisdiction, will be required. Any attempt to introduce under this rule goods not shipped in a foreign port, or at subsequent fraudulent substitution, will as a matter of course bring them under the operation of treaty rules or regulations, penal or otherwise, as the circumstances of each case shall determine.

"Among the most obvious sufficient legal evidence of shipment in a foreign port may be particularised—

"1st. A regular port clearance from such port to Canton or Whampoa.
"2nd. A manifest distinctly specifying the place of shipment, and describing the numbers, marks, and contents of the packages, legally declared and attested under the seal of the proper officer of the foreign port; and, if the shipment shall have taken place in a port not British, such manifest in respect of British ships might also be further attested and declared before the resident British Consular authority.

"3rd. The captain's copies of the bill of lading, with all of which documents, or others of a similar conclusive nature, British shipmasters will do well to provide themselves, as the Customs' officers will have the right to call for and examine the evidence, and compare it with the goods as found in the vessel.

"It is also desirable that the undersigned should state that the rule of international law in question will not authorise the undersigned to urge on the Chinese authorities the regarding such cargo with favour; it only protects the cargo shipped in a foreign harbour, while it remains on board the same British vessel which brought it into the Chinese port. If it is sought to land it, the Hoppo will be strictly in his right to treat it as foreign import cargo, and charge on it the duty leviable by tariff; and any attempt to tranship it without permission, will at once expose it to confiscation.

"CHARLES A. WICKHAMSTER."

SHIPS OF WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Vessel.	Class.	Guns.	Vessel.	Class.	Guns.
BRITISH.			FRENCH.		
Acorn	Brig	12	Durance	St. Frigate	6
Acton	Surveying .	26	Duchayla	St. Frigate	40
Assistance . .	St. Transp.	6	Dragonne	Gunboat . .	6
Bittern	Brig	6	Norzagary	Desp. St. . .	2
Cambrian . . .	Frigate . .	40	Fusee	Gunboat . .	6
Camilla	Brig	16	Gironde	St. Transp.	12
Chesapeake . .	Frigate . .	51	La Capricieuse .	Frigate . . .	40
Coromandel . .	Desp. Str. .	6	La Place	St. Transp.	—
Cruiser	St. Sloop . .	17	Lily	Despatch St.	2
Furious	St. Frigate	6	Marceau	St. Frigate .	6
Fury	—	6	Marne	—	6
Hercules . . .	Hospital . .	—	Meurthe	St. Transp.	12
Hesper	St. Transp.	2	Mitraille	Gunboat . .	6
Highflyer . . .	St. Corv. . .	21	Nemesis	Frigate . . .	50
Inflexible . . .	St. Frigate	6	Pelion	Desp. Str. .	2
Magicienne . .	—	6	Philogeton . . .	Stm. Sloop .	8
Melville	Ship	6	Preget	—	—
Minden	Hulk	—	Primauguet . . .	—	8
Nimrod	Desp. Str. .	4	Rose	Desp. Str. .	—
P. Charlotte . .	Hulk	—	Saone	Stm. Sloop .	12
Roeback	Desp. Str. .	6	RUSSIAN.		
Sampson	St. Frigate	6	America	Desp. Str. .	6
AMERICAN.			Askold	Frigate . . .	44
Germanatown .	Sloop	20	Bizarre	Stm. Sloop .	10
Powhattan . .	St. Frigate	9	Dynastie	Gunboat . .	3
Hartford	—	20	Gordon	Gunboat . .	3
FRENCH.			Manjoor	St. Frigate .	6
Alarm	Gunboat . .	6	Novik	Sloop	10
Avalanche . . .	Gunboat . .	6	Opricknick . . .	Gunboat . .	3
Catinat	St. Frigate	6	Palastom	Gunboat . .	3
Didon	Frigate . . .	50	Rinda	Stm. Sloop .	11
Dordogne . . .	St. Frigate	6	Strelot	Gunboat . .	3
			Voycrada	Stm. Frigate	11

SAILLED SINCE SEPTEMBER 22.—Pioneer, screw, 6; Scout, screw, 21; Pearl, screw, 20; Imperieuse, screw frigate, 51; Reynard, screw, 4; Snake, screw, 4; Encounter, screw, 14; Centaur, paddle frigate, 6; Sphinx, paddle frigate, 6; Ringdove, screw, 6; Beagle, screw, 4; Odin, paddle frigate, 16; Simoom, screw transport, 8; Vulcan, screw troopship, 6; and gunboats, Snap, Swinger, Cockshuter, Weazel, Bouncer, Havoc, Hardy, Grasshopper, and Flamer.

BRITISH GUNBOATS IN THE CHINA WATERS.

69 Kestrel	79 Banterer	87 Forester	94 Opossum
72 Clown	81 Firm	89 Haughty	96 Dove
73 Woodcock	83 Slaney	91 Staunch	97 Drake
75 Watchful	84 Leven	92 Bustard	Insolent
76 Janus	85 Algerine	93 Starling	

MERCHANT STEAMERS IN CHINA WATERS.—Engaged in the Canton, Hong Kong, and Macao traffic.—British: Fei Ma, Sir Charles Forbes, Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Hong Kong, Iron Prince, Mee Lee. American: Pak Wan, Wilamette, Cumak, Spark. Portuguese: Inveigado, Shamrock.

Our Own Correspondents.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 24, 1860.

It is rumoured that a convention is to be signed with England as to the prizes which may accrue in the coming Chinese war.

It was stated some days ago, that orders had been received at Brest, Toulon, and Cherbourg, simultaneously, by the naval authorities, to prepare several vessels for sea, it being the intention of the Emperor, it was said, to send reinforcements to General Montauban, the commandant-in-chief in China, as soon as possible. In my last letter I mentioned the iron gunboats which were to be taken from Toulon for China. The *European* and *Weser* mixed transports, from Cherbourg and Brest, were in the roadstead of Toulon a few days ago to ship them. At Toulon there are from fifteen to twenty of these vessels. They will number in all twenty, and not twenty-five as was at first stated. These transports would carry out the commanders of the gunboats, as I mentioned in a previous letter. The bustle at Toulon in shipbuilding would appear to be considerable. The works on the *Gloire*, iron-cased frigate, are being pushed on with the greatest activity. The experiments to be made with this vessel are looked forward to with great interest. On the 16th was launched the steam dispatch-boat, *Latouche-Tréville*. As soon as this vessel is fitted, she will be put in commission, under the command of Lieut. Caberel de Saint Sernin. She is destined, it is said, for China. Lieut.-Colonel Livet, of the Engineers, has been raised to the command of the Engineer Corps in China, replacing Lieut.-Col. Deroulède-Dupré, who was killed at his post. Colonel Livet has left Paris, and will proceed by the overland route to Hong Kong.

The Count Escayrac de Latouche has also left Paris for China, on a scientific mission. The count has had much experience in Africa, and his work upon the Soudan has a high reputation. One of his duties will be the commenting on and explaining of Chinese works, with the view of completing and developing our knowledge of Chinese literature, by studies made on the spot.

A pamphlet has been published by Captain Simonet de Maisonneuve, entitled "Aperçu concernant les Lignes Transatlantiques Françaises," showing the necessity of France being the first to connect San Francisco with Japan and China.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 15th, 1860.

It will be welcome intelligence to all friends of geographical research, to learn that the Imperial Russian Geographical Society has resolved to publish a French translation of the more interesting parts of their "Transactions," which have hitherto appeared in the Russian language, which is a sealed book for the greater part of the public out of Russia. The first volume has already appeared, and contains, in 351 pages octavo, a digest of the contents of 12 thick quarto volumes. The disadvantage of the work's being only an extract is counterbalanced by the proportionate advantage that whilst many of the less interesting parts are omitted entirely, and others disposed of in a few lines, the more valuable portions are reproduced *in extenso*, and in a language understood in all countries.

From Eastern Siberia Capt. Gamoff, of the Topographical Corps, writes to say that in the course of last summer he succeeded in fixing the geographical position of 23 different places, of which 3 are on the Amoor, 13 on the Oussuri, 6 on the tributaries, Oulaku-Biria and Singachi-Biria, and one where the Oussuri debouches from Lake Khan-Kai.

Whilst the officers of H.B.M. ships *Dove* and *Acton* are actively engaged in surveying the coast of Manchuria, and were by the last accounts about to proceed for the same purpose to the island of Sagalien, I am enabled to state that the Russian Surveying Corps has been equally busy, and has finished its map of the southern part of Manchuria. This scientific expedition is divided into three separate departments, each under an officer of the Topographical Corps, with nine intelligent assistants, the whole being placed under the command of a colonel of the above-mentioned corps, assisted by twelve scientific young men of good family, holding the rank of non-commissioned officers, but who, on the successful termination of the labours of this expedition, will, as an understood thing, be promoted to the rank and pay of officers, in accordance with the usual system pursued in the Russian service.

Whilst great complaints from the South of Europe are heard

of the severity of the present winter, extending even to Naples, the accounts received from Siberia state the mildness of the season to be quite unprecedented, even in the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant." At Encissesk they were revelling in spring weather, and the vegetation was at least two months in advance of its normal state.

From Kiachta we learn that a courier from Peking, despatched by General Ignatiev, had passed through that place, who communicated the intelligence that the Emperor of the celestials had published a decree, commanding his subjects to give up all the copper they possessed for the use of the State, and prohibiting the Chinese to have more than 1lb. of that metal in their houses.

The fulsome ovations paid to Field-Marshal Prince Bariatinsky—the lucky conqueror of Circassia—continue in this city unabated. The "English Club," which is the most aristocratic association of the sort here, has given him a splendid banquet, at which more than 250 members took their seats. This is about the greatest compliment the Prince could have received, for the club is unusually chary of paying honours to anything under the rank of an Imperial Grand Duke. Prince Wiazemsky has published an ode in which he chaunts the praise of the Field-Marshal.

The Emperor has presented a valuable diamond ring to the American engineer, Mr. T. Norton, citizen of the United States, in acknowledgment of his promptitude and efficient services in putting together the two steamers *Amoor* and *Lena*, as well as for his services as chief engineer of the Russian Imperial steamer *America*, belonging to the squadron in the Pacific under the command of Admiral Count Putiatin.

Mr. Silas E. Burrows, an American, has been appointed Russian Consul at Hong-Kong.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, February 22nd, 1860.

What I predicted in my last letter has been literally fulfilled. The First Chamber of the States-General having thrown out the Government bill for the new railroads in this country, the whole of the Cabinet resigned their portefeuilles, with the exception of Mynheer Rochussen, the Colonial Minister, who has been intrusted by the King to form a new Cabinet.

The *Amsterdam Handelsblad* states that there is no truth in the report, lately circulated very generally, of an approaching matrimonial alliance between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Alice of England.

The Netherlands Trading Company have chartered the under-mentioned 25 Dutch vessels for the East Indies, to sail this spring, as follows:—From Amsterdam, *Princess Amelia*, *Strait Baly*, *Schoon Verbond*, *Julie Claire*, *Martha* and *Jacoba*, *Hercules*, *Medea*, *Baron van Pallandt van Rosendaal*, *Willem de Erste*, *Soolo*; from Rotterdam, *Wilhelmina*, *Abel Tasman*, *Jacob*, *President Plate*, *Johanna Christina*, *Kinderdyk*, *Zes Gezusters*, *D. T. Visser*, *Graafstroom*, *Hebe*, *Whampoa*, *Sint Jan*, *Batam*, *Mercator*, *Patriarch Samhiri*.

The naval department has advertised for tenders from ship-owners for the conveyance of six officers and 100 petty officers and seamen of the Dutch Royal navy to Batavia, in order to reinforce the crews of the ships of war in the Eastern Archipelago, and fill up the vacancies caused by disease and warfare.

At Harderwyk, a detachment of 150 men under the command of Lieutenant G. C. Munters, of the 3rd Regiment of Infantry, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark on the 29th inst., at Nieuwe Deep, for Batavia, on board the *Hercules*, Captain Schout, one of the vessels chartered by the Netherlands Trading Company. Another detachment, consisting of 125 men, under the command of Capt. H. van Zwiet, of the East India Infantry, returning to duty from leave of absence, and accompanied by Lieut. Scherer, of the Artillery, and Dr. Dumont, third-class officer of health, are under orders to embark next week at Rotterdam, on board the *Elizabeth*, Capt. Veenstra, for Batavia.

Capt. E. Vonck, commanding the Dutch ship *Susanna*, chartered last year as a transport for the conveyance of troops and stores during the expedition to Boni, has received from the officers engaged in that expedition a handsome silver goblet, with an appropriate inscription, in testimony of their appreciation of his services at Badjoa.

On the 1st January of the present year the Dutch mercantile navy was composed of 4 clippers, 156 ships, 409 barques, 149 brigs, 345 schooners, 296 galliots; making, with the other small craft, and including 42 steamers, altogether 2,406 sea-

going vessels, with an aggregate of 611,340 tons. During the year just elapsed, 147 Dutch vessels were lost, which were replaced by 106 new ones of larger tonnage.

The arrivals in all the Dutch ports from all parts of the world, in 1859, were 7,646 vessels, of, collectively, 1,456,480 tons, with cargo, besides 498 vessels of 58,292 tons in ballast. During the same period 4,570 vessels, of 940,106 tons, cleared outwards with cargo, and 3,543 vessels, of 571,501 tons, in ballast.

On the joint representation of the Ministers for the Colonies and the Finances, the King has, by Royal resolution, raised the pay of the naval officers serving in ships of war stationed in the Eastern Archipelago. Captains and lieutenants will receive an increase of 600 florins per annum, mates and midshipmen 300 florins additional yearly.

Dr. J. A. Naber, rector of the Gymnasium or High School at Haarlem, is appointed to be rector of the Gymnasium Willem III, at Batavia.

Several journals having circulated the report that the Prince of Orange intended to proceed to the East Indies, the *Hague News* contradicts it officially, and adds, that His Royal Highness will go to Sweden in May, to attend the coronation of the King, as representative of Holland.

BELGIUM.

In the sitting of the Belgium Senate of the 17th inst., the Duke de Brabant (the heir to the throne) spoke at considerable length upon the commercial prospects of Belgium. After alluding to the commerce of Belgium twenty-five years ago, and its present prosperous condition, his Royal Highness said, in reference to China, as soon as the treaty of Tientsin was signed, the Government sent M. d'Egremont to China, to obtain for Belgium the same advantages which had just been granted to the English and French, the hardy pioneers of our civilization. After being tossed about between Shanghai and Canton, and Canton and Shanghai, our Chargé d'Affaires finally received, on the 19th of October last, a despatch from the High Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, the Governor of the Two Kwangs, &c. The First Mandarin postponed any sort of negotiat on with us until the treaties with Baron Gros and Lord Elgin had been ratified. That official document proves once more a fact of which daily experience had convinced all European traders, and which emanates from the treaty of Nanking of 1842, and which the recent correspondence of Lord Elgin has rendered still more manifest—namely, that in China and Japan all European nations are on the same footing (*sont solidaires*). It establishes no less clearly the interest we have to see removed, amicably or by force, the obstacles which still delay the final triumph of French and English diplomacy. If, always remaining faithful to our particular task and engagements, the occasion should, nevertheless, present itself to co-operate with France, England, and the other Powers in a work the results of which may be providential for our commerce and industry, and which will most certainly be considered as one of the most vast and productive enterprises ever attempted,—I say, such an opportunity would be a godsend for us, and we ought not to neglect it. The copy of a despatch from the Chinese Commissioner to M. d'Egremont is given, of which the above is the text.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FROM FRIDAY, FEB. 10, TO FRIDAY, FEB. 24.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.—(Feb. 21.) The Earl of SELKIRK moved for copies or extracts of letters from the Earl of Elgin to the Earl of Malmesbury, dated 9th of May, the 11th of May, the 15th of May, and the 20th of May, 1858, with enclosures, respecting affairs in China; and from the Earl of Elgin to the Earl of Clarendon, dated the 28th of April, with enclosures.—The Earl of ELGIN: I do not rise, my lords, to oppose the production of those papers for which my noble friend has moved, but as they relate to matters affecting myself personally—not in the position which I now hold as a member of her Majesty's Government, but in the position which I previously occupied—I trust your lordships will permit me to address to you a very few remarks of personal explanation. I am not in the habit of obtruding myself often on your lordships' presence; and when I assure your lordships that I offer myself most reluctantly to your notice now, under the sense that it is essential to the vindication of my character I should do so, I am certain you will extend to me a kind indulgence. I am aware of the great inconvenience—as a general rule—of making allusions to what passes in another place; but I cannot help thinking that in my position as ex-minister to China—especially considering the critical state of our relations with that country, and what I may call my own relations with that country—that you will allow me the liberty which is often exercised on slighter occasions. It does so happen, my lords, that both the Administration which appointed me to China and from whom I received my instructions, and also the Administration under whom I performed the more important portion of my instructions in China, have passed away from political existence. There is no person fully or sufficiently cognisant of the affairs that took place at this most critical period of my mission, or who, in consequence, is fully capable of explaining, without the despatches themselves, any erroneous or injurious impressions. A few days ago, it was observed elsewhere, with something like a taunt and a jeer, that the noble earl who negotiated the treaty of Tientsin did not himself proceed to Peking to exchange the ratifications. Had there been any one in the other House qualified to give an answer or to explain the occurrence, it would have been seen that I was never charged with the ratifications of the treaty at Peking, that they were never placed in my possession, and that I never had the option of going to Peking. No doubt it was the obvious, proper, and natural course to charge the Minister remaining permanently in China with such duties,

but if it was intended to imply a doubt of my readiness and willingness to discharge the most difficult and disagreeable portion of the mission intrusted to me, I think the sting of such an insinuation would have been removed by such an answer as I have suggested, and by explaining the real facts of the case. On another occasion some very severe reflections were passed on me by an honourable gentleman, whose speech I first read in an American review, and in which it was alleged that I exhibited undue harshness because I pressed that on the Chinese which my colleagues did not. That honourable gentleman might have been reminded that I did not go out to China without instructions; that it was not a matter of choice with me whether I should put forward these demands on the Chinese Government; and, above all, that I should have assumed a most serious responsibility had I abstained from pressing the demand for a resident minister at Peking, in the face of positive instructions; that I was obliged to have recourse to coercive measures in China; that I was not to make permanent arrangements, or to use a euphuism, amicable commercial relations with China, until the object of the mission was accomplished. I do not rest the demand for a resident minister at Peking on the ground that it was made by this country, but I am ready to justify that demand upon its merits, for I am confident that if we intend to maintain permanent and pacific relations with a country containing 400,000,000 of the human race, scattered over an area of 1,500 miles in length by 800 in breadth, and if we are to enable the merchants of that country to conduct the trade and commerce of that vast population in prosperity and peace,—I feel confident that, under some modification or other, we must establish direct diplomatic relations with the Imperial Government of Peking. That answer, I think, would at least have relieved me from the imputation of having been unduly harsh and severe in my conduct towards the Chinese, and from the still greater imputation that the spirit indicated by the tone of my despatches was totally different from that exhibited in my acts. This inconvenience was very little felt by me last year, because at that time a certain halo of success surrounded all the results of my mission, which indisposed persons to make comments, though of course the transactions were open to them. The circumstances, however, of the present time are different. A very great calamity has occurred, and it is perfectly natural and right that the acts of diplomatic agents employed in China for some time past should all of them, in so far as they appertain to the state of that country, be amenable to comment and inquiry. I do not complain of this, but all I ask is, that when I am attacked where I cannot defend myself, I may, appealing to your lordships' forbearance, take the liberty of doing so here. With reference to some of the matters connected with the subject of these despatches, I can only say that they have given me more pain and distress than any circumstances that have occurred in connection with the whole mission. I have gathered from the usual sources of information that a gallant admiral (Admiral Seymour) with whom I was associated in very important duties in that part of the world, took advantage of a debate on China in the House of Commons to give a review of all the transactions in which he had been engaged there, from the commencement of the unfortunate Arrow affair down to a very recent period. In the course of that discussion the gallant admiral gave the House his own explanation as to the circumstances that prevented him from supplying me in the north of China in April, 1858, with a peculiar description of naval force, namely, gunboats drawing very little water, and for which I had applied, and which I certainly understood him to have promised, and which I considered to be essential to enable me to carry out my policy at that period, and in that particular quarter. I cannot, of course, be expected to acquiesce in the view the gallant admiral took on this point, but I must say his views were so temperately expressed, and it was so natural he should desire to place his own version of the transaction before the public, that I should, had his speech stood alone, not have thought it my duty to take notice of the subject; but I must say I did read with some feeling of surprise the observations that fell from a right hon. baronet late First Lord of the Admiralty, because he referred to a verdict pronounced upon certain unfortunate differences that had arisen between the gallant admiral and myself, which I have not seen the grounds of, and it seemed to me to be a most unusual proceeding, that when these differences occurred between two persons in such position in life, that a verdict should be given for one party without the other being apprised of the grounds and the result. I shall therefore, I presume, with the rest of your lordships, know what that verdict is when these papers are placed in your lordships' hands. When your lordships shall peruse them you will see that I was placed in a position of very great difficulty at the commencement of 1858, after the capture of Canton, with a force at my disposal reduced by the demand of troops for India to put down the mutiny there. Intrusted as I was with instructions directing me to obtain from the Chinese Government concessions that amounted almost to an entire subversion of the traditional policy of that great empire, with orders directing me to prosecute these great objects, in combination not only with the representative of the Emperor of the French, my gallant and esteemed friend with whom I was associated, but further with the representatives of two other great powers, Russia and America, who were still in a neutral but pacific attitude, and from whom, had we been forced to acts of hostility, it must have been necessary to have broken off, you will gather from these papers, I believe, that it was only by a prompt, direct, and energetic action in the shape of a demonstration in the neighbourhood of the Court of Peking—that it was only by such an expedient that we could open any hope or expectancy of our being able to bring to an early close, and without bloodshed, the costly war in which we were then engaged with China, under conditions that were consistent both with my instructions, and what I believed to be required by the honour and commercial interests of this country. I can assure your lordships that when I proceeded to the north of China, I not only believed that the gallant admiral was entirely cognisant of the policy I had to prosecute in that quarter, but that he thoroughly sympathised in it, and that I might count on his energetic support in carrying it into effect. I will not refer to any private communications that passed between us with reference to which there is no record kept, but I had in my possession at the time a despatch, in answer to my application for these gunboats, not stating that he did not know the object I wanted them for, or that other difficulties prevented it, but, on the contrary, stating most distinctly that this subject had been under his consideration for a long time previously, dating about the 2nd of March; that one of the gunboats had already started; and that preparations were being made for others to follow. I can only say, that the best proof I could give of the entire confidence I

reposed in the gallant admiral was the fact of my proceeding to the North, because it would have been an act of absolute in-anity if I had not the support when I arrived. When the admiral arrived and informed me on the 24th of April that so far from these gunboats being at hand, very few of them had been ordered to leave Hong Kong, and that the great majority of them so ordered would not leave Hong Kong until a long time after the period it was understood I should arrive in the North, I confess I did feel the greatest possible disappointment, and it is very probable that the despatches I wrote at the time bear the impress of that disappointment. My disappointment, my lords, arose from this, that I was afraid that not only would the policy I was engaged in carrying out be compromised by the non-arrival of these gunboats, but that the commercial interests and even the lives of our fellow Europeans in the different home ports of China would be jeopardised or compromised, because I apprehended that if we made an abortive attempt of this kind in the North, the Emperor of China would send down the viceroys of the different provinces, and call on them to attack the Europeans in the home ports. My apprehensions, moreover, on this point, were borne out by the result. The Emperor did so, but it only took effect as far as Canton; and the ultimate consequence was that I was obliged to give up the intention I always entertained of proceeding to Peking itself to present letters of credence. I believe that it is to this unfortunate omission that the whole of our disasters may be attributed, because I believe that had I been enabled to deliver those letters of credence I should have made arrangements at the Imperial court to settle the unfortunate question of a resident British minister at Peking, and that we should have had none of the difficulties that have subsequently transpired. There is only one other point to which I wish to refer, because misconceptions have prevailed upon it. It has been observed that the despatches I wrote home were not shown to Admiral Seymour, nor any authority—that is true. I have now been engaged in diplomatic matters of this kind for seventeen years, and I never showed the despatches I wrote. I always looked upon despatches in the light of confidential communications to the Secretary of State; but this I most solemnly state, that when Admiral Seymour made me the communication to which I have referred, I stated to him that it was absolutely necessary, not only for his own vindication, but mine, that the Government should be in possession of all the facts of the case, and that I should report in the fullest manner to her Majesty's Government the extent to which, in my opinion, our prospects in the north of China were compromised by the failure on his part to furnish the gunboats. I also added that if he had any counter statement to make, or thought there was any omission or commission in my conduct that was the cause of the failure, I begged him to make a corresponding representation to the Admiralty, that the whole transaction might be looked into. I will not say another word. I state this on my honour as a peer, and I am quite ready to state it in any more solemn form in which the facts can be put forward. The subject has been exceedingly painful to me, but perhaps I may be permitted to add that I have every satisfaction in saying that, apart from these unfortunate misunderstandings, which, I have no doubt, may be explained by the forgetfulness—in short, the looseness that attended verbal communications—apart from this I have only to say that nothing could be more laudable, more creditable, more generous, or more gallant, than the support I received from her Majesty's navy during the whole period of my service in China. (Hear, hear.) I think there were some performances of the British navy during that time of the most praiseworthy and remarkable character. I think the manner in which we visited many parts of the coast of Japan, that expedition extending for 600 miles up an unknown river, without pilot or chart, in complete order and safety, and the condition in which all the vessels and crews were brought back, was at once an enterprise that reflected the highest credit on the gallant officers engaged in the service; and in alluding more particularly to these services, I will say, at the same time, that the same degree of gallantry and skill was exhibited by the entire fleet in all their operations, whether of a belligerent or of an amicable character. I believe the noble lord, the First Lord of the Admiralty, can confirm these facts; and it is, I think, to the skill and, if I may so speak, the happy audacity of Captain Osborne, on board the ship on which I was for sixteen months, that I am mainly indebted for the success that attended my mission; and I am happy to make this declaration in a quarter where it will go forth publicly.—Lord COLCHESTER was understood to say, that although the noble earl had cast grave imputations on the conduct of a naval officer of note engaged in the China expedition, he hoped that their lordships would suspend their opinions and their judgments on the matter until the papers were produced.—Leave was then given to present the papers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AFFAIRS OF CHINA (Feb. 13).—Mr. B. COCHRANE called the attention of the House to our relations with China. The demands originally made by Lord Elgin on the Chinese government were only two:—the first, adherence to treaty arrangement; and the second, for losses previously incurred. He, however, afterwards thought proper to add a third, that there should be a British minister resident at Peking; and that, the hon. member contended, had been the cause of all that had since occurred—viz., what amounted in Lord Elgin's opinion to a revolution; yet he had left Mr. Bruce to carry out the treaty. That gentleman appeared from the first to be panic-struck, and to see danger and Russian intrigue on every side. The day before the attack on the Peiho, an accredited functionary belonging to the Chinese Government had arrived to conduct Mr. Bruce in all dignity to Peking, yet he did nothing to prevent hostilities. Lord Elgin had said the Chinese were perfectly justified in fortifying the Peiho; and as it was well known they were doing so, they were not open to the charge of treachery. He (Mr. B. Cochrane) considered Mr. Bruce did not act like a British minister proceeding to ratify a treaty of peace. Lord John Russell's despatches to Mr. Bruce contained a very qualified approval of that gentleman's conduct, and an opinion that acts of violence might have been avoided, and also that our relations with the Celestial Empire might be established without more effusion of blood. He believed it would be necessary for some demonstration to be made in China to restore the prestige of England in that country. He urged that the demand for a resident minister at Peking should not be enforced.—Sir M. SEYMOUR asked the indulgence of the House, as his name had been frequently mentioned in connection with the subject of China, while

he ventured to state the part he took while in that country. He was compelled to express his regret at the absence of certain papers which would enable him to enter more clearly and fully upon the subject under discussion. He should state to the House that the question was a large one. It had occupied a vast period of time, and embraced many singular and extraordinary events. He was not unmindful that, in 1857, when the question had been brought under the notice of that House, many hon. members had been good enough to take a favourable view of the course he had felt it his duty to adopt. (Hear, hear.) He had felt the kindness of the House, and it had encouraged and supported him in the performance of his duty. And if there had been hon. members who had disapproved of the course he had taken, he could assure them he had forgotten who those members were, and believed they had only given expression to an honest conviction. At the end of the Russian war he returned south, and on arriving at Hong Kong, in October, he found the stipulations which had placed Canton in a similar position to four or five other mercantile cities had been departed from; the right of communication had been denied, and this was the chief difficulty; for he was sure, if ten minutes' conversation could be had with the officials, there would be an end to the dispute. It was necessary and unavoidable to take some steps for extracting from the government of China some acknowledgment of their error, and, acting under the advice of those experienced in China, he thought it right to seize a vessel, and, if that did not do, to take possession of some of the forts. The matter grew to such an extent that he was obliged to have recourse to hostile operations, but he assured the House it had been a distasteful duty to him. (Hear, hear.) He had gone up to Canton, and had been surrounded by the people. He had asked himself upon what principle of humanity could he best deal with those people. (Hear, hear.) He had considered that it was not for him to palter with his duty, but still to act with as little cruelty as he could. He directed forcible operations to be carried on, and he could at the time have placed the city of Canton in his power. Some said he might have gone the length of firing the city, but his reply was that it was not the part of a Christian officer to do so. (Hear, hear.) The holding of Canton was attended with considerable difficulty, and several operations had to be carried on until the arrival of the noble lord. For weary months he was obliged to restrain the ardour of his officers, and patiently wait for the proper time. He need not now refer to these operations, for they were already known, and had proved satisfactory to this country. After the arrival of the English ambassador in China, the unfortunate mutiny broke out in India, and it was necessary to detach all the forces they could in China and Ceylon, in order to maintain her Majesty's authority in India. During the absence of Her Majesty's ambassador in India, the operations had been almost suspended; but during his absence he felt it his duty to establish a blockade, for the simple reason that the high commissioners in China had been encouraging trade with other countries to the exclusion of British products. The blockade was raised after the final taking of Canton, which took place on the last day of December. It was thought that what had been done at Canton would have induced the Emperor of China to see the advisability of coming to amicable terms; but this expectation not having been fulfilled, it was thought necessary, after the arrival of the ambassadors of the several foreign Powers, to make a demonstration. The arrangement was, that it should be made at Shanghai. On the 26th of April, he proceeded to reconnoitre the Peiho; but on the 30th he was directed by her Majesty's ambassador to postpone hostile operations, and that he would be informed when it was necessary to pursue a different course. After the capture of the forts they received no further molestation, but proceeded up the river quietly, and reached Tientsin on the 30th May. The House would perhaps excuse him if he made some reference to the question of the performance of his duties in these operations. He could safely say that he had never deviated from the strict performance of those duties, or failed to maintain the interests of his country and the orders of the Government which he served. (Hear, hear.) His conduct as a naval officer had been in some measure assailed in the public journal, but he had refrained from noticing them because he held that, as a naval officer, he owed some allegiance to the Admiralty which he served, and should exercise forbearance in asking for official documents. If they objected to the production of such documents, the officer, in his opinion, had a right to obey their decision; but in his own case, having received the approbation both of the Government and the Admiralty, he had not felt it necessary to refer to those attacks. Circumstances, however, had since changed. An hon. gentleman who held an official position by the side of their ambassador to China, had published a book on the subject, and had characterised his (Sir M. Seymour's) conduct as slow and wanting in energy. Now, what were his instructions? That he was not to employ force until it was announced to him, by the noble lord who represented her Majesty, that negotiations had failed, and that arms should be had recourse to. (Hear, hear.) Well, he did act when called on—(hear, hear)—and had merely delayed to give the Chinese an opportunity of collecting in force. To attack them otherwise would be useless—nay, worse than useless; for after flying out of gunshot they would claim the victory. The wisest course, therefore, was always to induce them to resist in force, because, when defeated, they for the time actively acknowledged the result and acted accordingly. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman who had assailed his conduct had also forgotten that he (Sir M. Seymour) had not acted alone. He had acted in conjunction with the French admiral, an officer of the highest honour and ability, and why he had been singled out for attack he could not understand. (Hear, hear.) He repeated that he had done wisely in acting as he did at the time at the mouth of the Peiho, and if he had done otherwise the result would have been that they would have been slaughtering Chinese all the way up to Tientsin. That consequence they happily avoided by the defeat of the Chinese at the Peiho, and then, so far from receiving further molestation as they proceeded up the river, the Chinese, on the contrary, frequently assisted them to warp their ships off the banks, and brought them oranges and provisions in abundance. (Hear, hear.) So much for the "fighting" gentlemen who talk that nonsense. (Laughter.) He owed, no doubt, deference to public opinion, but he believed there were times when it was the duty of an officer to suffer misrepresentation and injustice, however unpleasant. In regard to the question now before the House, it should be remembered that if this country had any interest in China, it was purely a commercial interest—(hear, hear)—and if they attempted to enter that empire with any other object in view, they would do

that which would be unjust towards the Chinese and unfortunate for themselves. (Hear, hear.) England was a powerful country, China a weak one, and it was impossible they could carry their arms there without inflicting serious consequences on the empire. He believed that if the expedition now proceeding to those waters were to go beyond what actual necessity required, they would have great reason to deplore the result. (Hear, hear.) He read in the papers, it was true, that there was a large force of Chinese and Tarars being collected to oppose them, but no force which the empire could by any possibility muster could oppose the powerful arms of the two nations about to attack it. It was very difficult to teach the Chinese, and next to impossible to advise them. He was certain that the expedition would be successful, but what then? They could not carry war into the empire with any hope of a satisfactory result to themselves, though with consequences ruinous to the empire itself. It was of so flimsy a character, made up of forms and ceremonies, that a rude shock would break it; and if that result were brought about by any effort of this country, he did not know what would be the reflections in after-time of those who had participated in it. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, the hon. and gallant admiral warned the House that, when they got to Peking, the Chinese officials might retire as they did at Canton, leaving the victors in the midst of a people whose language they did not understand, and whom it would be impossible to manage. (Hear, hear.) Lord J. Russell said he supposed there was no one in the House who questioned the professional opinion of the gallant admiral who had just sat down—(hear, hear)—and as his conduct had been approved both by the Government and the Admiralty, it was quite unnecessary for him (Lord John Russell) to go into the questions to which he had referred. He doubted whether this was an opportunity when they could conveniently and usefully discuss the whole matter in regard to China—(hear, hear)—but, at the same time, the hon. gentleman who had brought forward the motion had made so many charges, that he (Lord John Russell) could not avoid altogether questioning some part of the narrative which he had given them. The House would recollect that Mr. Bruce was sent to China entirely for the purpose of obtaining the ratification of the treaty of Tientsin, and of getting to Peking as her Majesty's envoy extraordinary. Before he went he laid a paper before Lord Malmesbury, asking instructions; and though he pointed out that there were points in the treaty which were very unpalatable to the Chinese, he did not mention at any opposition was to be expected at the mouth of the Peiho. Lord Malmesbury accordingly forwarded him instructions which enumerated the points on which he was to insist, and suggested that it would be desirable to reach Tientsin in a British ship of war. Admiral Hope was directed to proceed to the mouth of the Peiho with a suitable naval force; it was taken for granted that it was to be an imposing force, and sufficient to inspire so much respect that the Chinese would be no difficulty in proceeding up the Peiho to the Court of Peking. It had been stated in many addresses directed to him to the effect that Mr. Bruce, immediately upon his arrival in China, attempted to reach Peking by force. Mr. Bruce acted exactly according to his instructions—(hear, hear)—and, so far as his instructions carried him, he conformed to them in every particular. He wrote immediately upon his arrival at Shanghai, on the 16th of May, to ask that suitable preparations might be made for his reception. He said he should proceed immediately to Tientsin by a ship, and that when he arrived there he hoped that preparations would be made suitable to his character as a plenipotentiary for his conveyance to Peking in a manner worthy of the honour and character of the nation he represented. The noble lord, after reading the despatch in which the above request was made, proceeded to say it was obvious that there was no contemplation of the use of force in that request, but, on the contrary, an expectation was expressed that the ministers of the Emperor of China would make due preparations for his journey and reception. Well, the hon. gentleman said that there were persons waiting at Shanghai to meet Mr. Bruce and negotiate with him, and that they had been told by Lord Elgin to stay there for that purpose; but it was rather remarkable that the hon. gentleman, who says that he wishes to show every indulgence to Mr. Bruce, did not, in this respect, show him bare justice—(hear, hear)—because, in the beginning of March, Lord Elgin wrote to the minister of the Emperor of China, saying that he should not return to Shanghai, but he was about to proceed to England, and that another person would come from England for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications at Peking, and raiding the Chinese as her Majesty's plenipotentiary. The Chinese ministers remained at Shanghai from the 30th of March to the middle of June; but no one could say they were justified in expecting that either Lord Elgin or Mr. Bruce would stay and negotiate at Shanghai, when, since the 30th of March, they had an intimation that another and more natural course would be pursued. Mr. Bruce accordingly, in further compliance with his instructions, asked Admiral Hope to furnish him with a sufficient force. That force was given to him, and he proceeded to the mouth of the Peiho. Now up to this time he had had no intimation whatsoever from the Chinese that his entrance to the Peiho, and his proceeding up the river to Tientsin, would be opposed, or even objected to. These ministers of the Emperor proposed to negotiate, or, in fact, to re-open certain points of the treaty of Tientsin, and to alter some parts of it. Mr. Bruce naturally declared that that was no part of his duty; that he was sent there to obtain a ratification of the treaty, and not to re-open questions which were settled by it; and he declared his intention to proceed to Peking. If anyone would look at the correspondence with those ministers he would find that although they attempted to re-open those questions, yet, after a time, they apparently coincided with Mr. Bruce, or at all events declared themselves ready to do what he desired. They made some objections to the length of the journey, and the time it would take, but they never suggested, nor did he believe they had it in their minds to suggest, to Mr. Bruce that the Emperor of China objected to that mode of proceeding to the capital, or that there would be any resistance to his taking that course. And for his (Lord John Russell's) part, he could not conceive why that objection should have arisen, supposing the Emperor of China intended to comply with the stipulations of the treaty, and to admit Mr. Bruce to ratify that treaty. If such had been his intention he could not have objected to Mr. Bruce taking the shortest route, nor to giving him those advantages in so short a journey—some forty miles, he thought—as that from Tientsin to the capital, which would have enabled him to reach that capital in the manner he had been led to expect, as the representative of a friendly Power. But it appeared that

there was another party that seemed to have a predominating influence with the Emperor of China, for it appears as if in that country they do not pursue the course commonly taken in this country, which is, that when one party is in power, the other is out—(a laugh)—the one pursues its own policy, and the other criticises it. But in China there are two parties in power at the same time, the one for peace and the other for war; accordingly, the treatment shown to the expedition was of a character totally different from that which was to be expected. Mr. Bruce desired Admiral Hope to proceed to the mouth of the Peiho, and there endeavour to ascertain what arrangements had been made for his reception. He had always supposed that he would be allowed to proceed up the Peiho with one or two ships. He did not propose to take the squadron. The admiral could not find out what was the case, or the orders given to the forts. It did not appear whether there was to be a resistance or not. A number of country people appeared on the shore. Mr. Bruce describes them as a rabble. They said they had no person of authority among them, that they were merely country people, that they had put stakes into the river to defend themselves from pirates, and that they knew nothing of what the Government would do. So matters remained until the last moment. It was not that Mr. Bruce had determined to resist the proposition of the Emperor of China that he should go by some other route, but he was induced, up to nine o'clock of the day on which the attack was made, to think that the Chinese Government was not disposed to oppose his proceeding. And let him here remark, that if Admiral Hope had been as successful as the gallant admiral who had just spoken in passing the forts and destroying them, they would have heard that Mr. Bruce had arrived at Pekin; and, as the gallant admiral said, if his boats had not grounded in the mud before he got there, hundreds would have been ready to assist him to disembark, and the Emperor of China would have said that the resistance was against his orders, that it was a mistake, and would have proved himself ready to disavow any authority for the resistance that had been shown, and would have received him as became the representative of a friendly Power. But events turned out very differently. He did not attempt to say what course precisely might have saved Mr. Bruce from difficulties. It appeared to him that the evils Mr. Bruce had to consider were very great on every side. He was placed without instructions in a position he did not expect. He had a large British force, with a British admiral in command. He desired the admiral to clear the way. When the morning came upon which that was to be done, he received an intimation that if he would go to another place ten miles off he would there be received by a high officer, and means would be provided by which he might proceed to Pekin. Now, let any gentleman consider the difficult position in which he stood. He was ordered by the Government of his country to go to Pekin and obtain the ratification, and not to ratify that treaty anywhere else. He was told at the mouth that there was a militia and a rabble who had put down stakes to defend themselves from pirates. Some one at Shanghai told him that the Emperor of China meant to resist his advance; others told him that preparations were made for his reception at Pekin, and that everything would pass with tranquillity. He was in that position to decide, under these circumstances, the question whether he should attempt the passage by force, or whether, without instructions, he should relinquish force altogether, should desire a British admiral with a large force to retire from forts which had been taken with ease a year before by another British force, and should thus appear to China and the whole of Europe to be shrinking before a force that had been easily overcome a short time before. Suppose that he had taken the other course, what opinion would have been passed in this country? Suppose that two or three days before he had said "We will not attempt to pass the forts—we will submit to any conditions or any proposals the Chinese Government may make." For his own part he was inclined to think that after the resistance, had it been successful, made by the British and French force in their advance, the Chinese Government would have been more disposed to be conciliatory to the Americans than they were under other circumstances. It was their obvious policy. But suppose Mr. Bruce had accepted the treatment the Americans received. He would have been conveyed to the capital; he said nothing as to the mode in which he would have been conveyed, or of the observations it might have excited; but that mode of conveyance was the least honourable that could be shown. But he would suppose that he had arrived at Pekin, and had been treated in the same way as Mr. Ward—that he had been told that if he expected an audience with the Emperor, there were certain forms through which he would have to go; that he must strike his head on the ground, and by that means appear as tributary or vassal of the Emperor of China. He would suppose that he would have shown the spirit that Mr. Ward exhibited, and have said that he would observe no ceremony which was not usual at the courts of the Western Powers, and that he could not by any means submit to the performance of any ceremony which would be considered degrading, and place his sovereign in a rank inferior to that of the Emperor of China. They would have told him, as they told Mr. Ward, "Then what is the use of your coming here? You cannot satisfy your treaty here. We will conduct you back, and then your treaty shall be ratified." Supposing he had done that, what would have been said in this country? "You had instructions to go to Pekin to get your treaty ratified there. You have not obtained that ratification at Pekin. You have already submitted to humiliation. You have not obeyed the instructions you received from her Majesty's Government, and what is your excuse?—That you might have met with a resistance which you would have been unable to overcome, although you had a strong British force at the mouth of the Peiho." It would have been said, "Were you not aware—and, indeed, had you not yourself been present when that resistance was overcome with the greatest ease? Do you not suppose that this militia would have been easily overcome? Do you not know the character given of the Chinese, that they are not a warlike people, and that that opposition from which you ran away, which you did not venture to face, would have been dispelled in half an hour if you had gone boldly forward?" (Cheers.) Could any one doubt that that would have been said in this country? On the other hand, there was the danger of the Chinese having perhaps made greater preparations than Mr. Bruce could be aware of—having ascertained exactly where they could place their stakes, so that their guns would fire with fatal effect, and therefore that the passage of the river might be stopped, and her Majesty's forces suffer a reverse, however great their gallantry and bravery

might be. He said that was the alternative Mr. Bruce had before him, and that never was a civil officer placed in a situation of more difficulty. Without attempting to decide, for he would not attempt to decide himself, whether the one course or the other was the best, he said there were infinite difficulties on both sides, and that her Majesty's Government were justified, and not only justified, but must have felt it their duty, to tell Mr. Bruce that their confidence in him was not diminished by the course he had taken. When this information reached this country, her Majesty's Government came unanimously to the opinion that, whatever might be the terms proposed to China, whatever might be the course hereafter, it was necessary to show their strength in China; that whatever terms were proposed, they would be supported in such a manner that their moderation was the result of willingness and not of servility. He believed that was the only course they could pursue. With regard to the particular terms they had offered, the gallant admiral had said most truly and justly, that they could not ask less than the treaty of Tientsin. That treaty had not only been signed, but had received the express approval of the Emperor of China. Nothing but its ratification remained to be given; and it would have been impossible for them to have said, "Because her Majesty's forces have suffered a reverse, and 400 or 500 men have been wounded, therefore we will give up the treaty and conditions, and trust to our faith in the Government of China." When, then, he had shown that whatever might be the case with respect to the right of the Emperor of China to forbid the passage of rivers, or defend their entrance, at least it was not justifiable to give no notice of that intention, to entrap the British Minister into an ambushade, and fire upon him by order of the Emperor, that was conducted with respect to which he thought the dignity of her Majesty's crown and of the nation demanded ample satisfaction and reparation. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the general question, he agreed with the gallant admiral, and also with the sentiments expressed by the hon. gentleman opposite, that they should meet the Chinese with justice. It was not because this country and France were far stronger in war than the Chinese that they ought to treat them with harshness. He knew very well that by pressing too severely on the Government of China they might entirely dislocate the already feeble and impaired state of society which there existed, and that which was their business in China—their trade—must be more seriously injured by a conflict than by insufficient terms of peace. It was evident that it might become necessary to make preparations for any contingency that might arise, and they immediately communicated with the Emperor of the French in contemplation of such a course. There was, however, a chance that the Emperor of China might make overtures; that Mr. Bruce's readiness to receive those terms might become known, and that the whole matter might have been settled in a manner to satisfy their honour and at the same time to obtain the terms of the treaty. That hope has been to some extent disappointed, and it might be that it would be easier for a person of more authority than Mr. Bruce to obtain terms of peace. Whether there should or should not be a resident Minister at the Court of Pekin, that was a matter which required consideration; but, from the first to last, their object had been to obtain the fulfilment of the treaty. He thought that every honour should be rendered to these gallant officers and the men under them, who, although unsuccessful, had displayed the greatest courage and the highest qualities which had ever distinguished the soldiers and sailors of this country.—Sir J. PAKINGTON concurred with the noble lord opposite (Lord J. Russell) in thinking that the House had not at present sufficient information to justify their coming to a decision upon this question, but he could not assent to all the observations of the noble lord. He hoped that what had fallen from the noble lord indicated that the course of the Government would be one of moderation. He regretted that the gallant admiral felt obliged to make that appeal. So far as his conduct in China was known, no one, he (Sir J. Pakington) believed, was disposed to attach blame to the gallant admiral. (Hear, hear.) The late Board of Admiralty unanimously approved of his conduct in China (Hear, hear.)—Sir D. L. EVANS hoped that the policy suggested by the gallant admiral (Sir M. Seymour) would be duly considered by her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.)—Lord PALMERSTON said that if Mr. Bruce had been told beforehand by the Chinese Government that they would not allow him to go up the Peiho he might have remonstrated and have asked for an explanation with regard to the mode in which he might go; but, inasmuch as no such intimation had been given to him by the Chinese, and they had stopped him at the mouth of the Peiho, it would have been inconsistent with the honour of England if he had advised the admiral who accompanied him to retire without any attempt to force a passage. It ought to be remembered that Lord Malmesbury had instructed Mr. Bruce to go to the mouth of the Peiho with a sufficient force; and it was not unnatural for Mr. Bruce to infer that Lord Malmesbury, by that expression, meant that, if the Chinese refused to let him pass up the river, the "sufficient force" that was to accompany him should compel the Chinese to let him pass.—Sir CHARLES NAPIER, having read a letter which he had received from Admiral Hope, giving details of the affair at the mouth of the Peiho, proceeded to speak in high terms of the gallantry of the admiral, who, he thought, had that night been rather depreciated, in order that Mr. Bruce might be the more extolled. He hoped that the Government would reward Admiral Hope's gallantry with the Victoria Cross.—Lord C. PAGET said he had, in reply to the two admirals who had spoken on this question, to inform the House that the Admiralty had not been unmindful of the heroic conduct of Admiral Hope and of the officers who had served under him. The admiral had several promotions for his officers given to him, amounting to six in all. As to the question of decoration, the Government had to consider it very carefully, for there should be some discrimination observed between that which was a victory and that which was not. (Hear, hear.) The Government would be glad to give the admiral any proofs of his gallantry, but if rewards were to be bestowed upon officers, however well they conducted their operations, but which did not end in success, it might lead to inconvenience. Imprudent officers might be led to undertake expeditions at a great loss of life in the hope of receiving this reward. (Hear.) It was the duty of the Government to exercise the utmost discretion in this respect; but Admiral Hope and his officers had their approval.—(Feb. 16.) In reply to a question from Mr. B. OSBORNE, Lord J. RUSSELL said that no decision had been come to by the Government in reference to Lord Elgin again proceeding to China, as had been reported.—Sir M. SEYMOUR moved for copies of letter from the Secretary to the Ad-

miralty, No. 336, dated the 9th day of August, 1853, respecting affairs in China, enclosing letter from the Foreign-office, dated the 16th day of July, 1853, enclosing letter from the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine to the Earl of Clarendon, No. 91, dated her Majesty's ship *Furious*, Gulf of Pecheli, the 23rd day of April, 1853; of letter from the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, No. 101, dated her Majesty's ship *Furious*, Gulf of Pecheli, the 29th day of April, 1853, to the Earl of Clarendon; of letter from Sir Michael Seymour acknowledging receipt of same, No. 326, dated her Majesty's ship *Calcutta*, Hong Kong, the 27th day of September, 1853, with its enclosures—viz., letter from the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine to Sir Michael Seymour, dated her Majesty's ship *Furious*, the 21st day of May, 1853, and letter from the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, dated Tientsin, the 6th day of July, 1853; and of letters from the Secretary to the Admiralty to Sir M. Seymour, No. 542, dated the 23rd day of November, 1853, and from the Secretary to the Admiralty to G. Hammond, Esq., dated Foreign-office, the 23rd day of November, 1853.—Mr. C. Bruce also obtained a return of copies of letters from the Earl of Elgin to the Earl of Malmesbury, No. 103, dated the 9th day of May, 1853, with enclosures; No. 104, dated the 9th day of May, 1853, with enclosures; No. 107, dated the 11th day of May, 1853, with enclosures; No. 110, dated the 15th day of May, 1853, with enclosures; and No. 112, dated the 20th day of May, 1853, with enclosures; and from the Earl of Elgin to the Earl of Clarendon, No. 99, dated the 25th day of April, with enclosures; and No. 100, with enclosures.—(Feb. 24.) Sir M. Seymour wished that the House would grant him their indulgence whilst he mentioned a matter personal to himself and reflecting to some extent upon his character as a naval officer and a member of that House. (Cry of "order.") He should not occupy their time many moments. He wished to refer to a paragraph that appeared in a public journal of last Tuesday, by which it appeared that a noble and distinguished earl in another place had made a statement that closely concerned his character. The gallant admiral read the paragraph in question, in which it was stated that the noble earl had made a certain communication to him on the 24th April, 1853, to the effect that upon the occasion of his (Sir M. Seymour's) joining him in the north of China, the noble earl stated to him that it would be necessary, not only for him in his own vindication, but in vindication of her Majesty's Government, to place the latter in full possession of all the facts, and that he should report those facts in respect to which our prospects in the north of China were compromised by the failure in his (Sir M. Seymour's) part to furnish armaments, and that if he (Sir M. Seymour) had anything to say in explanation, he, of course, might make a corresponding statement to her Majesty's Board of Admiralty, so that the whole case might be brought before the Government. Now, what he desired to say, in answer to what the noble earl was represented to have stated, was this—that, upon his honour as an officer in her Majesty's service, and as a member of that House, that statement was not accurate. (Hear, hear.) He should use no other words. Nothing of the sort, or of anything approaching to such a statement, had been made to him. Had such a statement been made to him it would have been his duty to request the noble earl to make it in an official form, and thus to have given him the power of making a representation to the Board of Admiralty. (Hear.)—Mr. Bruce wished to say a word or two with respect to what had fallen from the hon. and gallant admiral lately in command of the Chinese squadron, and which related to the character of a noble lord with whom he (Mr. Bruce) was nearly connected. He would have risen immediately after the hon. and gallant admiral's observations had he not expected that some one of the noble earl's (Elgin's) colleagues would think it expedient, would think it, in fact, his duty to offer some remarks on those observations. He regretted as much as any one that these personal questions should be brought into discussion in that House. (Hear, hear.) But in justification of his noble friend he must observe that the bringing of the matter under the notice of parliament had not originated with him. The discussion of this personal topic had arisen partly from a statement made by his right hon. friend the late First Lord of the Admiralty (Sir J. Pakington), and from a statement of the hon. and gallant admiral that the Earl of Elgin had made certain charges or imputations against him which were not justifiable, and were incapable of being supported by facts. In consequence of those remarks, the noble earl thought it necessary to make a statement in another place. In that statement he said that he understood an impression had been created against him on the imputation that he had forwarded charges stating his feeling that the hon. and gallant admiral had not in China given him all the support he had expected; and the noble earl further said it had been imputed to him that he had not communicated the despatches containing those charges to the hon. and gallant admiral himself. The noble earl then explained that it had never been his custom to communicate to officers serving with him, or under him, despatches relating to their conduct, as he considered that these despatches were secret, inasmuch as they were only intended for the information of the Secretary of State, to whom they were forwarded. It was for the Secretary of State to break the seal of secrecy if he thought fit so to do. However, the noble earl stated on his honour as a peer the fact, which he was further willing to substantiate by the sanction of an oath, that not only had he stated to the gallant admiral the substance of his complaint, and that he was about to forward to the Secretary of State in writing all those complaints which he was making to the admiral verbally, but had also told the gallant admiral that if he had anything to complain of in reference to his (Lord Elgin's) statements, he hoped he would make his own statement and whatever explanation he might think fit. (Hear.) The hon. and gallant admiral to-night stated that the statement of his noble friend in another place was inaccurate. The question then became one between the veracity of the noble lord the late plenipotentiary, and—he would not say the veracity, but the memory of the honourable and gallant admiral. (Hear, hear.) Every one who knew the noble lord and his conduct during a long official career must be aware that he was utterly incapable of making not only an assertion on oath, not only an assertion in his place in Parliament, but any assertion of any kind, or under any circumstance, which was not consistent with accuracy and the most strict fact. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the House or her Majesty's Government would order a commission to take evidence on oath, and inquire into the whole question between the noble earl and the hon. and gallant admiral. (Hear, hear.)—Sir J. PAKINGTON said that as he had been referred to by his hon. friend who had just addressed the House he hoped he might be allowed to express a strong wish that this matter, for the present,

might go no further. (Hear, hear.) A noble lord of great distinction and ability had made a statement in another place on his honour as a peer. The noble and gallant admiral (Seymour) had risen in that House and made a directly contrary statement on his honour as an officer. He (Sir John Pakington) did not believe that any gentleman in that House would deny any statement made by the noble earl, or any statement made by the honourable and gallant admiral. (Hear, hear.) He thought, therefore, that the only conclusion they could arrive at was that there had been unfortunately, but no doubt unavoidably, some misunderstanding between them. (Hear, hear.) So far as the public question was concerned, the papers were moved for which would show the merits of that question; and, so far as he was concerned, he was well content to leave it to those papers to show the part which the late Board of Admiralty had taken in the matter. (Hear, hear.) He confessed he did regard it as a matter of regret that, lying as they had been side by side in the Gulf of Pechi, the noble earl should have sent him despatches seriously criminating the gallant admiral without telling him what the contents were—what the nature of the charge made against him was; so that it was only through the circuitous mode of receiving a despatch from the Admiralty, calling on him for an explanation, that the hon. and gallant admiral was informed of the nature of that charge. (Hear.) Under these circumstances he did hope that this painful question, in which he believed there must have been some misapprehension between the parties, would at present go no further; and when the despatches were laid on the table of the House they would be able to judge of the merits of the question.—Lord J. RUSSELL said he could not but think that the statement of the right hon. gentleman the late First Lord of the Admiralty could be satisfactory to the noble earl who had been the subject of it. There were two questions, up in one of which he had not a word to say—namely, the question whether Lord Elgin had or had not any reason to complain of the gallant admiral, or of the delay of the forces coming up to his assistance. This was a question on which he was not prepared to say anything. The late Board of Admiralty had decided according to their own view of the case, and if any person wished to know anything more about the subject, no doubt the papers would be produced. But with regard to the personal question, what he gathered was somewhat different from the statement of the right hon. gentleman. A complaint had been made unfortunately in a work which had been published; and he thought it was almost always unfortunate when persons employed in the public service, or who had been so employed, chose very soon afterwards to give their account of the differences existing between officers serving the Crown—(hear, hear)—and making complaints that they had not been supported in their operations. But, that work having appeared, it was quite competent for the gallant admiral to make the statement which he had made. On the other hand, it was impossible, he thought, for the noble earl not to take notice of the rumours with respect to his conduct. The noble earl stated that the impression on his mind was fully and clearly that at the time when he wrote the despatch to the Foreign-office he stated to the gallant admiral what was the nature of the complaint that he thought that, in his public capacity, he had a right to make, and that although he did not show the gallant admiral the despatch to the Secretary of State, he did convey to him the nature of the complaint. The noble earl having made this statement on his honour as a peer, he (Lord John Russell) could not doubt for a moment that that was the impression on his mind. The gallant admiral had said, on the other hand, that the noble earl's statement was inaccurate—in other words, that the impression on his mind was that Lord Elgin had made no such communication to him. He had great respect for the gallant admiral, and he had no doubt that such was the impression on his mind. With regard, then, to a transaction which occurred on the other side of the globe, and as long as a year and a half ago, the only result he could arrive at was that these recollections and impressions differed materially; but he did not think that the difference affected the honour of either the noble earl or the gallant admiral. (Hear, hear.) He felt perfect confidence in the noble earl; and he had very lately recommended to her Majesty that the Earl of Elgin should be employed in a situation of the greatest confidence, and one in which much would depend on his discretion and judgment. After what had passed he felt, as the head of the Foreign-office, that he should not do right, Lord Elgin being his colleague, and having served the Crown in various capacities with great benefit to the public service and to the country, both in Jamaica and Canada, and also in China, if he did not say that he considered Lord Elgin entitled to the confidence of the Crown as an honourable, faithful, and distinguished public servant. (Hear.)

FORCES FOR CHINA.—General PEEL said, he had seen it stated in a public newspaper that there were fourteen regiments of the line, comprising 20,600 men, to be sent from India to China. He thought the public ought to be informed of the names of those regiments. The only provision made to meet the expenditure of the China war was a sum of 500,000*l.*, which he thought would barely cover the cost of the transport of stores. He wished to know what was the number of British troops in India the Government were prepared to pay for in the next financial year. The total number of her Majesty's troops was 235,852*l.* Of these, 143,862 were on the British establishment voted by Parliament. The remaining 92,490 were on the Indian establishment. Now, these were in excess of the number of men voted by Parliament. It was necessary there should be a clear understanding upon this point. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the estimate would not cover the charge, and that the Government would be compelled to take an additional vote for China. In that case he should say that the estimates of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were incorrect. The gallant general concluded by asking the Secretary of State for India what was the amount and description of force that had proceeded, or was about to proceed, from India to China; specifying, if possible, the regiments of which the European portion of the force was composed, and what number of troops (including the depots) he was prepared to pay for out of the revenue of India during the next financial year.—Sir C. WOOD said, in answer to his right hon. and gallant friend, he would state what he believed to be the facts of the case. There had gone from India to China one company of Engineers, the 3rd Buffs, and the 67th Regiment. There were under orders to go to China two squadrons of Dragoon Guards, the 31st, 4th, and 99th Regiments, three batteries of Royal Artillery of horse, and one without horse. These were all that were actually reported as going. But orders were sent out to the Governor-General to send two more regiments, each of which it was said numbered little more than 800. He found, however, that the regiments going to China would be filled

up to 1,000. It was intended to send five, and orders had been given for two more, so that the number sent altogether would amount to 5,500. He was informed at the Horse Guards that the two next battalions going out were the 3rd battalion of the 60th Madras, and the 1st battalion of the 13th Calcutta; but that was not certain. In a letter received from India, he was told that it was the 56th Madras and the 66th Bombay: he was unwilling, however, to state that as a fact, as the matter was still uncertain. With regard to the native force, he believed that there were four regiments going to China to replace those that were already there: that was a mere relief. With respect to the regiments going, they would be paid exactly as the regiments were now paid. There would be no difference. There would be five native infantry regiments of irregular troops to the extent of 4,000 men. There would be four troops of irregular cavalry of 400 men each, two companies of the Madras Sappers to the extent of 250 men, so that the total force would be 5,500 European troops gone or going from India to China, and 4,000 natives in round numbers. Some of the regiments in China were ordered back to India.—General PEEL: Are any ordered home?—Sir C. WOOD said there were no Queen's regiments ordered home from China. One dragoon regiment had sailed from India on its way home.

EDITOR OF THE "FRIEND OF CHINA" NEWSPAPER.—Mr. E. JAMES gave notice that, on the motion for the adjournment of the House on Friday, March 2nd, he would call the attention of the Under-Secretary for the Colonies to the case of the editor of the "Friend of China," who has been imprisoned for twelve months, in the felon's jail, under sentence for libel.

THE CHINA WAR.—Sir DE LACY EVANS has given notice of his intention, on an early day, to move the following resolutions:—"That, in the opinion of this House, no sufficient proof has been adduced of the late attack upon the Peiho forts having been authorised by the original instructions of Her Majesty's Government. That the recourse to force of arms, in order to use a particular route by Plenipotentiaries proceeding to exchange ratifications of peace, was unprecedented, and inconsistent with the object of a professed amicable mission. That, although under the untoward consequences of this ill-advised, hostile measure, some strong military demonstration on the part of the Allies may unfortunately be necessary, in order to restore our relations with the Chinese Government to a more satisfactory footing; yet were the failure of an unauthorised collision made a pretext for operations of an extreme hostility, involving for instance an attack on the city of Peking, or a conquest of territory by either of the Allied Powers, such a proceeding would be contrary to every principle of international law, nor would it be less impolitic, as being more likely to interrupt than promote the extension of commerce and diffusion of civilization amongst the population of that country. That this House humbly participates in the wish expressed by Her Majesty in her most gracious speech on the opening of this Session of Parliament, viz., 'It will be gratifying to me if the prompt acquiescence of the Emperor of China in the moderate demands which will be made by the Plenipotentiaries shall obviate the necessity for the employment of force.' That conciliatory expressions are also stated, through various credible sources, to have been made by the Emperor of China in relation to the conflict at the entrance of the Peiho, which almost permit of the anticipation expressed by Lord John Russell, that peaceful relations with the Chinese Government 'may be placed upon a permanent footing without further effusion of blood.' That, in the opinion of this House, nothing could more contribute to this most desirable result than the choice of a Plenipotentiary of reliable experience, and of conciliatory temper and judgment, for the conduct of this important negotiation, and for directing or counselling the disposition of Her Majesty's naval and military forces destined for this service."

Naval and Military.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Nothing has transpired since our last issue in connection with the reinforcements for China. The increase to the 8th, 31st, and 73rd Regiments, already announced, has not taken any active form as yet; no reports have been published as to the progress of recruiting. No other announcements have been made as to troops or ships of war, and it is believed that nothing more will be done from this country, excepting in the supply of stores, &c. We refer to our Paris letter for movements in connection with the French contingent and convention said to be made by the Government with England. The *Himalaya*, with the marines and artillerymen detailed in our issue of 26th Jan., arrived at Alexandria on the 29th Jan., and were detained on board several days, waiting the arrival of the *Berenice* at Suez. Complaints were loud at the selection of so slow a boat. The 14th Dragoons from India, who are to come home by the *Himalaya*, had not arrived in Egypt. The Viceroy had visited the vessel, and one of the Armstrong guns was worked in his presence.

The vote for expenses of the China war, up to 31st March, is £850,000. Some Opposition members estimate the total at £4,000,000.

H.M.S. *Fulcan*, for China, encountered heavy weather on the passage to St. Vincent, and near Madeira was nearly wrecked.

The composition of the staff for China shows that Lord Clyde has not been forgetful of his old officers and friends; at the same time it is a most efficient body.

Lord Burghley put a question in the House as to when the field allowance claimed by the officers of the Artillery and of the Line, who were sent in the year 1857 to the attack of Canton, in lieu of the consolidated allowance which they were

ordered in April, 1859, to refund, was to be paid. Mr. S. Herbert said that part of the allowance which was due to officers who remained in China had been paid to them there, while those who came to England had, for the most part, applied at the War-office and received payment, and any officers who had not yet received the allowance who would make application at the War-office, would find the money forthcoming.

It will be seen that General Peel gave in the House on the 24th an account of regiments, &c., proceeding from India to China.

Rumour has it that H.M. Indian Navy is not to exist much longer,—in fact, that it is to be abolished; option being given to the officers to join the Royal Navy, taking their places according to the dates of their commissions, or to accept the pension which will be offered to them.

The increase to the Royal Artillery will be made in the shape of two brigades, to be numbered the 15th and 16th respectively. The 15th Brigade will consist of 56 officers, non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, drummers, and 1,608 rank and file. The 16th Brigade will number 53 officers, 80 non-commissioned officers, &c., and 864 rank and file. The promotions consequent on this augmentation will, in all probability, promote the lieutenant-colonels, down to Colonel Kennedy, to be colonels; the captains, down to Brevet-Major Longden, to be lieutenant-colonels; the second captains, down to Brevet-Major Penn, to be first captains; and the lieutenants, down to Lieut. Philip H. Sandilands, to be second captains.

The following regiments are to be increased by 100 men each, and fixed at a strength per regiment of 46 officers, 81 non-commissioned officers, and 1,050 rank and file, making a total of all ranks of 1,177—viz., 9th, 1st batt.; 10th, 1st batt.; 11th, 1st batt.; 11th, 2nd batt.; 12th, 2nd batt.; 14th, 2nd batt.; 15th, 1st batt.; 16th, 1st batt.; 16th, 2nd batt.; 17th, 2nd batt.; 18th, 2nd batt.; 19th, 2nd batt.; 20th, 2nd batt.; 21st, 2nd batt.; 22nd, 1st batt.; 24th, 2nd batt.; 25th, 2nd batt.; 26th, 29th, 30th, 32nd Light Infantry, 36th, 45th, 47th, 55th, 58th, 60th Rifles, 4th batt.; 76th, 78th, 84th, 86th, 96th, and Rifle Brigade, 1st batt. The other battalions not serving in India remain at 950 rank and file, with the same number of officers, with the exception of the 65th regiment, which numbers 1,400 rank and file.

Although the bounty paid to recruits in the Royal Marine Light Infantry has been reduced from £5 to £4 each, recruiting for that branch of the service is proceeding as briskly as before.

The utmost activity prevails in Chatham Dockyard among the contractors and others employed on the several works in progress for enlarging and improving that establishment, in order that the whole may be completed within the time required by the Admiralty.

The stern and quarters of the *Princess Royal*, 91, screw, have, as was expected, proved to be in a very rotten and defective state. This is especially the case with her transom and shelf-pieces. The whole of our men-of-war which have been built and converted lately in such a hurried manner, must, in the course of a few years, prove to be as defective, from the unsound state of the timber which has been used on those parts of the vessels.

The *Camelion*, 17, screw, has been launched from Deptford. She has only been six months in building.

On second lieutenant-colonels proceeding to China, the following remarks are made by the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—"We have heard it stated that the second lieutenant-colonels of the regiments proceeding to China are about being reduced to half-pay on their quitting the Indian establishment; and that it is in contemplation to allow regiments in India in future only one lieutenant-colonel. As regards the latter portion of the rumour, we have only to say that we doubt very much if four field officers be more than sufficient for a regiment serving in a climate where so many officers are obliged to be on leave for sanitary reasons, and where in many cases regiments are split up into wings and detachments. We do trust the question will be reconsidered before a step is taken which appears to be suggested by no consideration save one of indiscriminating economy. It so happens that some of the second lieutenant-colonels of regiments going to China are among the best officers of their rank in the army, and we hope they will not be taken from their respective corps just at the moment their presence with them is most to be desired."

APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments have been subsequently made at the Admiralty:—Commanders: Walter J. Pollard, to be additional to the Hawke, for service in the coast-guard; William A. J. Heath, to be acting captain of the Highflyer, vice Shadwell, invalided. Lieutenants: Walter Strickland, from the Hero to the Royal Albert; James H. Coxon, to the Hero; John C. Wilson, to be acting commander of the Fury, vice Heath; Alexander Henderson, to command the Harpy, tender to Hogue; Henry G. Hale to the Greyhound.

The family of Mr. Ward, the United States Minister in China, is at Florence, and expects him there in March.

The *Athenaeum* recommends Government to send a naturalist with the expedition to China. We know very little of the Fauna and Flora of Northern China.

The service of plate intended to be presented to Admiral Seymour by the mercantile community in Hong Kong, is nearly completed by Messrs. Hunt and Royle.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published on the evening of the day of delivery of the Mails.

All applications for Advertisements, Subscriptions, and general business of the Paper to be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor. Post-office orders to be made payable at the Strand Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1860.

THE TEA TRADE IN RUSSIA.

OUR correspondent at St. Petersburg, in his letter of the 2nd inst. which we printed in the last number of this journal, has prepared us for expecting very shortly to hear of a most important alteration in the Russian tariff, not merely by a reduction of the present rate of duty on tea, but also by a general permission to import that article into any part of the dominions of Russia, either by land or by sea. Remarkable as this intelligence certainly is, we have no reason to doubt for a moment the correctness of our correspondent's information; and in the meanwhile, whilst the Russian plans are being brought to a state of official maturity in the *bureaux* of the Minister for Finances at St. Petersburg, we take the opportunity of adding a few remarks of our own on the subject of the Russian tea trade, which we hope will not be altogether uninteresting to our readers.

The overland tea trade dates back to the year 1723, just before the death of Peter the Great (which event took place February 8, 1725), and its organisation was one of the closing acts of that celebrated potentate's brilliant and successful career. Kiachta was then, as at present, the great emporium of commerce with the Chinese, though latterly a good deal of the trade has found its way to Semipalatinsk, which lies further to the south, and is more conveniently situated, as well as nearer to the Chinese frontier. The experiment was found to succeed, and the trade gained more extensive dimensions every year, notwithstanding the serious drawbacks of requiring many months—and often more than a whole year—before any single transaction could be wound up and finally settled, to say nothing of the risks of various sorts to which the tea was exposed in being forwarded such a great distance, and having to pass through so many different hands, till it finally reached the teapot of the consumer. In the year 1791 the Empress Catharine II. relaxed the prohibitory system, and the importation of tea was permitted, not only by sea direct from China, but also from European ports, and thus a considerable trade in this article was carried on with Russia from England and Holland. This state of things lasted till 1822, when, in an evil hour, the Emperor Alexander I. published his famous protectionist tariff, by which the importation of tea, not only from European ports, but even from China direct by sea, was prohibited, and the tea trade restricted to the land frontier at Kiachta. This narrow-minded system, with but very few exceptional cases that have been made from time to time, remains in force at the present day. Odessa, a flourishing port of Russia on the Black Sea, which, though only founded so lately as 1792, by the Empress Catherine, after the peace of Jassy, contains now more than 60,000 inhabitants, for some years enjoyed the privilege of exemption from the restrictive commercial policy of Russia, and was permitted to import tea from Europe, by virtue of the imperial ukase of the 7th February, 1817, which declared it a free port, and exempted the inhabitants from taxation for a period of 30 years. To this special mark of Imperial favour must be mainly attributed the wonderful increase of the population, and extraordinary development of its commerce, in so short a time; but the present Emperor seems to think that Odessa is now able to stand on its own legs, as he abolished last year its privileges as a free port, placing it for the future in the same category as the other ports of the Russian empire. Ever since the year 1840, when the official statistics state the quantity of tea imported to be 247,000 poods (of 40lb. each), the trade has been gradually declining, not perhaps from a decrease in the

consumption of the article, but rather from the enormous quantity smuggled over the frontier of late years. From 1845 to 1847 the quantity that paid duty had fallen to 222,975 poods; from 1848 to 1850, the annual average was 210,698 poods; and from 1851 to 1853 it had decreased to 199,188 poods, or 7,967,520lbs. Consequently less than eight millions of pounds for a population of sixty millions of inhabitants notoriously the greatest consumers of tea in Europe, with the exception of Great Britain, and perhaps Holland!

In comparing the prices of tea in Russia with those of other markets, one is almost tempted to doubt the accuracy of the figures, so great is the difference in the quotations. "Common tea," says our Russian correspondent, "which rules at Canton at about 15 to 25 copecks, or 6d. to 10d. per lb., costs at St. Petersburg 2½ to 3 roubles, or from 8s. 4d. to 10s. per lb." In the London market similar teas are worth 15 to 35 copecks, at Hamburg and New York about 20 to 40 copecks. The causes that lead to this discrepancy in the value of the same article in different markets, are not so much to be attributed to the increased expense of overland carriage, as to the peculiar organisation of the trade. It must be borne in mind that the Russians do not purchase their tea for cash, nor pay for it with coined money, but they receive it in exchange for their woollen cloth, cotton velvets, silk manufactures, leather, furs, and other produce of their industry. In this bartering trade, each article differing in quality from the rest forms the subject of special negotiations, and the exact price has to be agreed on. It is no wonder, then, that this barbarous mode of transacting business, so little in accordance with the spirit of the age we live in, should give rise to interminable discussions and painful haggling, accompanied by great delay; and after all one party must make a bad bargain, and be overreached by the other. It is true that in 1855 the Russian Government, in order to facilitate the transactions at Kiachta, introduced some important improvements and salutary changes in their regulations for carrying on the barter trade with the Chinese, but it is clear that no fiscal measures can ever totally eradicate the evils and inconveniences that this primitive mode of doing business must of necessity give rise to. In addition to the exportation of Russian produce and manufactures to China, the Imperial Government allows conditionally the payment for tea in gold and silver coin; but this permission is restricted to one-third of the value of the manufactured goods exported by each merchant, and one-half on furs and skins. With the exception of tea the imports of Chinese produce into Russia are quite insignificant. Whilst the whole value of the trade is officially estimated at six millions and a half of silver roubles, tea alone figures for six millions, whilst the odd half-million is frittered away in sugar, a little raw silk, a few drugs, and some sugar-candy.

With regard to the distance between Kiachta and the tea districts of China, it must be observed that the provinces that produce the article, and the places where it is prepared for exportation, are quite in the south, and consequently at a very great distance from the Russian frontiers. Nearly all the tea that goes to Russia is grown in the province of Kiang-se which the chief town is Foo-chow. When we talk of the tea being brought from China to St. Petersburg by land, the expression must not be taken in its literal sense, as for a great part of the distance it is conveyed by water. On quitting the province of Kiang-se, the tea is transported by the navigable canals to Kan-chang, whence it is sent in light carts for a distance of a hundred miles across the mountains. It is then reshipped on the Yang-tse-Kiang, passing Nankin, ascends the Hoang-ho or Yellow River, and at length arrives at Tien-tsin by the Grand (or Imperial) Canal, after being more than a month on its water-carriage. At Tien-tsin the chests of tea are loaded on the backs of camels and buffaloes, and arrive at Kiachta after the lapse of three or four months more. On the Russian territory they are again subjected to an alternating land and water carriage. After winding through the mountain passes down to the eastern shores of Lake Baikal, they are shipped upon rudely constructed boats, little better than rafts, in which they cross the lake, and ascend the broad but very shallow Angora to Irkutsk. Here they are transferred to the small and cumbersome wagons of the country—except in winter, when they are mounted on sledges, which is a far more expeditious mode of conveyance—and slowly dragged along at the northern base of the Altai chain of mountains to Semipalatinsk, where they again embark, floating down the river Irtysh to Omsk, whence they again proceed by land carriage, passing through Petropaulofsk and Troitsk, where the dreary work of

crossing the Ural mountains commences. Having accomplished this hazardous feat, they are now in Europe, for at the watershed on the top of the mountain stands a granite column bearing on its east and west faces the magnificently grand conception, but simple inscription, "Asia" on one side, and "Europe" on the other. Having safely arrived at Oufa on the Belaija, they again take water, floating down that river to its junction with the Kama, and the confluence of the latter with the Wolga at Spask. Thence, still by water, up that noble stream to Nishny-Novgorod, celebrated for its great autumnal annual fair. From Nishny-Novgorod to Moscow the distance is about 500 miles, and the tea is conveyed thither by land-carriage, and finally from thence to St. Petersburg by the railway. It is one of the deep-rooted popular superstitions—more especially in Russia, where it is sedulously propagated and religiously believed—that the quality and flavour of tea deteriorates by a sea-voyage, and hence arises in a great measure the general belief that the tea consumed in Russia is of better quality, and contains more aroma, because it is conveyed by land, than the article sent by sea to other parts of Europe. But this superstition, like all others based upon prejudice and ignorance, has been destined to receive its death-blow from the dawn of civilisation and scientific knowledge in Russia. The question had been often discussed, and at length a commission, composed of members of the Imperial Academy of Arts and Sciences, was appointed to investigate the subject, and report their unbiased opinion on it. From the tenour of their report, based on chemical analysis and practical experiments on the same tea, prepared and packed in the same identical manner, but sent by the two different routes, the fallacy of the superstition is proved beyond a doubt, and it was shown that there was no appreciable difference whatever, either in the weight, taste, appearance, or smell, between the two. From the above description of the manner in which the tea is conveyed by the overland route, it will be moreover apparent to our readers that that expression must be taken *cum grano salis*; for nearly one-half of the distance is performed on lakes, rivers, and navigable canals. It is true that, mathematically speaking, the distance may be less by land from Canton to St. Petersburg, than by sea round the Cape of Good Hope and up the Baltic; but the difference in distance is more than compensated by the time—and consequently interest of money—saved, whilst it cannot be doubted that the cost price must be greatly and needlessly enhanced by having to be sent 8,000 miles by land rather than 14,000 miles by sea. The freight by a sailing vessel does not increase the price of tea so much as a halfpenny per lb., which is not above 3 or 4 per cent., whilst the expensive and tedious land-carriage comes to 9s. per lb., which is equal to 1,000 per cent., or ten times its original cost price in China.

Finally, there is another reason for rejoicing in the forthcoming modification of the fiscal regulations with regard to tea in Russia. If, as our correspondent at St. Petersburg believes himself warranted in stating, the alteration should really be of such an extensive nature as to be thus summed up in his own expressive words—"A moderate duty on tea, and permission to import it by sea and by land into any part of the empire"—then there can be no doubt that a new branch of business will spring up between this country and Russia to the profit of our merchants and the benefit of British shipowners, who already participate in the carrying trade with Russia to the extent of more than one half; and this is certainly some cause for self-congratulation. But there is another higher, less sordid, and far more noble reason for welcoming this expected change, which is, that it will strike a sudden and irreparable death-blow to the degrading and demoralising system of smuggling carried on so notoriously and unblushingly in the Russian dominions, that their own statistic writers, Tengoborsky and Nebolsine, state on authority that fully as much tea is smuggled into that country as is imported in a legitimate manner.

THE TRADE OF JAVA IN 1858, AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1857.

It is only a few months since we gave our readers an account of the trade of Java and Madura for 1857, and we are now enabled to lay before them the results of the year 1858, taken from official documents received from Holland, through the courtesy of a high civil functionary in that country; and in so doing we shall compare the figures with those of the previous year, from which the difference will be more clear and apparent.

The total value of the imports for the two years was as follows:—

	Private.	For Account of Government.	Total Amount.
1858 ..	36,371,384fl.	26,155,380fl.	62,526,764fl.
1857 ..	38,638,028fl.	24,986,541fl.	63,624,569fl.

From the above it appears that the imports by private merchants had fallen off in 1858 by 2,266,644fl., and though there was an increase of 1,168,839fl. in the importations by Government, the total shows a deficiency of 1,097,805fl. This is explained by the great falling off in the value of the specie and precious metals, which amounted to nearly four millions of florins, as shown by the following figures:—

	Private Trade.	For Account of Government.	Total.
1858 ..	1,186,423fl.	11,916,102fl.	13,102,525fl.
1857 ..	4,424,536fl.	12,420,000fl.	16,844,536fl.
Less in 1858 ..	3,238,113fl.	503,898fl.	3,742,011fl.

On the other hand, the goods imported by private merchants show an increase of nearly three millions, and this improvement is more or less extended to the produce of all parts of the world, with the single exception of Japan, as the following table will show:—

Imports from	1857. Florins.	1858. Florins.
Europe, America, and South Africa....	26,656,824	29,348,274
Western parts of India and Bengal	1,360,517	1,484,189
China, Manila, and Siam	2,834,879	3,061,429
Japan	1,951,461	625,855
Eastern Archipelago	13,976,352	14,904,492
Total.....	46,780,033	49,424,239

In the imports from Holland there is an increase of about a million and a-half of florins, and it is satisfactory to observe an improvement of nearly a million in the goods imported from England, whilst from all other countries in Europe and America there is a falling off:—

Imports from	1857. Florins.	1858. Florins.
Holland	11,629,669	13,160,814
Great Britain.....	8,121,808	9,112,766
France	465,746	417,725
Other European States	587,404	522,953
United States of America	293,126	160,463
Total.....	21,097,753	23,374,684

The above-mentioned produce, imported by the private trade from Europe and America, are specified as follows:—

	1857. Florins.	1858. Florins.
Manufactured goods.....	12,961,946	14,647,804
Provisions	1,192,100	1,215,643
Wine, spirits, and beer	1,653,309	1,998,362
Iron and machinery	1,117,785	1,674,265

It is also highly satisfactory to observe that British manufactures, though notoriously subject to a high protective duty, are not only able to compete successfully with the fabrics of other countries, but in this case even with those of the Dutch themselves. For the 14,647,804fl. worth of manufactured goods imported into Java in 1858, we find specified as follows:—

	Florins.
From Great Britain	7,094,110
From Holland, with certificates of Dutch origin	5,546,351
From Holland, manufactures of other countries	1,619,733
From other countries in Europe	39,072
From America	34,095
From elsewhere	314,443

To enable our readers to judge for themselves of the relative value of the different kinds of manufactures mostly consumed, as well as the increase or decrease of 1858 as compared with 1857, and the value of the foreign manufactures in comparison with those of Holland, we subjoin the following table:—

Description of goods.	With certificates of Dutch origin.		Foreign manufactures.	
	1857. Florins.	1858. Florins.	1857. Florins.	1858. Florins.
White cotton goods	1,774,475	1,684,857	2,165,694	3,167,837
Unbleached ditto	859,408	904,961	245,753	515,063
Coloured ditto	61,469	136,603	135,223	84,933
Printed ditto	215,403	260,951	1,996,531	1,269,579
Printed and coloured } Adrianople	475,330	450,721	500,054	506,694
Kain-pandjans, Sarongs, } and Slendangs	660,888	709,582	1,061,343	1,079,979

From the Eastern Archipelago there is an increase in the imports of native produce over those of 1857, amounting to a million of florins, and we find the value specified as follows:— From Borneo, 1,563,667fl.; from the west coast of Sumatra, 1,293,478fl.; from Palembang and Banca, 643,266fl.; and from Riouw and Lingga, 933,245fl. Among the articles specified we find gambier figures for 745,822fl.; pepper, 934,620fl.;

wax, for 879,415*fl.*; oil, 590,833*fl.*; and coffee, 441,593*fl.*. From Sumatra alone the quantity of coffee received was 10,062 peculs, of the value of 313,671*fl.*

From Bengal and Ceylon the imports of goods amounted to 220,116*fl.*; from the Persian Gulf, 33,157*fl.*; from China, 548,442*fl.*; from Singapore, 284,650*fl.*; from Manila, 351,953*fl.*; from Siam, 230,042*fl.*

Although the imports of 1858 show a falling off, as compared with those of 1857, there is a very marked increase in both, as compared with previous years, as the following table will show at a glance:—

	Florins.
Average of 1848-1852	35,835,950
" 1853-1855	53,335,909
Imports of 1856	57,305,826
" 1857	63,624,569
" 1858	62,526,764

Thus showing an increase of 70 per cent. over the imports of 1848 to 1852.

Whilst the British and American articles of produce and manufacture have been increasing during the last three years, those of the Netherlands exhibit a corresponding retrograde movement, as the following figures will show:—

	Great Britain.	America.	Holland.	
1856	40	1	54	per cent.
1857	46	2	51	of
1858	47	6	47	imports.

Favourable as the results of the import trade may unquestionably be called, we shall find that the exports are in a still more satisfactory condition. During the two years, 1857 and 1858, the total value of exports was as follows:—

	Private Trade.	For Account of Government.	Total.
1858 ..	52,240,403 <i>fl.</i>	62,201,811 <i>fl.</i>	114,442,214 <i>fl.</i>
1857 ..	48,529,311 <i>fl.</i>	57,394,573 <i>fl.</i>	105,923,884 <i>fl.</i>

exhibiting a surplus of 3,711,092*fl.* in the exports of private merchants, 4,807,238*fl.* more in those for account of the Netherlands Government, and on both together a total increase of 8,518,330*fl.* It is worthy of remark, that the exports of the precious metals and specie were very considerable in 1858, as the following figures will show:—

	Private Trade.	Government Account.	Total.
1858 ..	5,973,338 <i>fl.</i>	9,187,778 <i>fl.</i>	15,161,116 <i>fl.</i>
1857 ..	4,451,131 <i>fl.</i>	1,570,555 <i>fl.</i>	6,021,686 <i>fl.</i>

Increase in 1858 } .. 1,522,207*fl.* .. 7,617,223*fl.* .. 9,139,430*fl.*

After deducting the value of the specie from the total amount of exports, we find the remainder to be—for 1858, 104,914,197*fl.*; and for 1857, 103,984,209*fl.*, which sums represent the value of produce shipped in those two years respectively. With regard to the countries which originally produced these goods, we find them specified as follows:—

	1857. Florins.	1858. Florins.
Eastern Archipelago	95,360,222	94,239,964
India and Bengal	130,123	105,586
China, Manila, and Siam	143,793	167,638
Japan	478,917	858,570
Europe and America	3,789,133	3,910,240
Other countries	4,082,011	5,632,199
Total	103,984,209	104,914,197

whilst the principal countries to which the produce was shipped were:—

	1857. Florins.	1858. Florins.
Holland	75,629,447	77,628,738
Other parts of Europe	7,000,000	4,791,294
America	780,874	846,381
Australia	518,985	498,945
Eastern Archipelago	6,285,729	6,139,926
Other countries	5,144,787	4,333,780

The following table shows the relative proportions of the principal articles exported to Holland by Government and private merchants in 1853:—

	Government Account. Florins.	Private Trade. Florins.
Coffee	27,160,813	1,711,327
Sugar	15,184,343	16,886,514
Rice	2,214,409	1,519,992
Indigo	48,646	1,602,764
Tobacco	942,306	1,025,077
Spices	6,376,302	87,822
Tin		94,076

The subjoined table shows the comparative quantities of the

principal articles exported to all parts of the world in 1857 and 1858, both by the private trade and for Government account:—

	1857.	1858.
Coffee	976,839	1,006,428
Sugar	1,696,335	2,111,649
Rice	2,057,531	1,527,385
Mace	1,391	2,171
Cloves	4,569	131
Nutmegs	5,888	7,877
Tin	103,674	74,666
Indigo	1,064,240	1,062,863
Cinnamon	1,619	2,239
Cochineal	100,836	62,437
Pepper	8,904	9,183
Tea	13,849	15,060
Tolacco	57,334	86,745

The general result of the export trade from Java during the last eleven years will be seen by a glance at the following figures:—

	Florins.
Average of the years 1848-1852 ..	61,200,798
Exports of the year 1853 ..	71,692,956
" 1854 ..	71,385,420
" 1855 ..	84,112,397
" 1856 ..	105,726,122
" 1857 ..	105,923,884
" 1858 ..	114,442,214

thus establishing a steady annual increase till the exports of 1858 have risen to nearly double what they were in 1848-1852.

With regard to the navigation, we find the number of vessels, together with their tonnage (given in Dutch lasts, each of which is equal to two British tons), arrived at Java as follows:—

	1857.	1858.
From Holland	172 .. 58,428½	200 .. 65,641
Other parts of Europe	101 .. 29,043½	55 .. 13,323
Altogether from Europe	273 .. 87,471½	255 .. 78,964
America	41 .. 12,631½	21 .. 60,179½
Cape of Good Hope	15 .. 3,742	26 .. 6,619½
Cape Verde Islands	1 .. 337	1 .. 331
India	17 .. 4,332½	18 .. 4,306½
China, Manila, and Siam	90 .. 19,390½	87 .. 17,518½
Mauritius	3 .. 996	7 .. 1,636
Kooria Moorla Islands	—	1 .. 223
Japan	5 .. 1,869	2 .. 407
Australia	82 .. 23,070	83 .. 21,149½
Eastern Archipelago	2,116 .. 73,509½	2,381 .. 85,665½
Total arrivals	2,643 .. 227,949½	2,882 .. 222,900

As might be expected, the Dutch flag took the lion's share in the carrying trade, both in the arrivals and departures, as may be seen by the following tables:—

	1857.	1858.
Arrivals under the Dutch Flag ..	172 .. 58,428½	200 .. 65,641
From Holland	26 .. 8,530½	19 .. 5,667
" Great Britain	3 .. 866	5 .. 1,681½
" France	—	—
" Belgium	3 .. 800	—
" Hamburg	15 .. 3,268½	2 .. 368
" other European ports	6 .. 2,098	16 .. 4,541
" Cape Verde Islands	1 .. 337	1 .. 331
" America of Good Hope	16 .. 3,874½	7 .. 1,521
" India	4 .. 1,394	8 .. 2,442
" China, Manila, and Siam	46 .. 22,460½	53 .. 13,906
" Japan	5 .. 1,869	2 .. 407
" Australia	20 .. 6,967	17 .. 5,843
" Eastern Archipelago	2,058 .. 69,760	2,321 .. 78,398½

	1857.	1858.
Total under Dutch Flag	2,375 .. 170,653½	2,651 .. 180,741½
British vessels	63 .. 14,998	68 .. 13,296½
French	39 .. 9,818	19 .. 4,457
Belgian	—	1 .. 201½
Hamburg	18 .. 3,027	16 .. 2,396
Bremen	13 .. 4,637½	14 .. 3,635
Oldenburg	1 .. 685	—
Mecklenburg	—	2 .. 305
Prussian	2 .. 723	—
Hanoverian	6 .. 1,120	4 .. 664½
Austrian	—	—
Swedish	30 .. 6,481½	19 .. 3,785½
Danish	8 .. 1,792½	6 .. 1,183
Sicilian	—	1 .. 292½
Sardinian	—	2 .. 330
Portuguese	1 .. 327	—
American	29 .. 12,133½	43 .. 9,914½
Chinese	3 .. 103	10 .. 370
Siamese	15 .. 675	20 .. 1,295½
Other Asiatic vessels	40 .. 774½	6 .. 122

Total arrivals

The number and tonnage of the vessels that cleared out from ports of Java were as follows:—

	1857.		1858.	
	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
To Holland	281	85,756	321	101,091½
„ other parts of Europe.....	51	10,856	42	8,730
Total to Europe.....	332	96,612	363	109,821½
„ America.....	13	3,576½	23	7,183
„ Cap. of Good Hope.....	—	—	3	305
„ India.....	6	1,414½	9	2,337½
„ China, Manila, and Siam	102	24,421	92	18,289
„ Mauritius.....	—	—	1	284
„ Japan.....	5	1,511	8	1,865
„ Australia.....	8	1,149	14	2,103
„ Eastern Archipelago.....	2,239	81,769½	2,831	95,582½
	2,705	210,453½	3,344	237,776

which, according to their national flags, were composed as follows:—

Under the Dutch Flag.		1857.		1858.	
To		Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Holland	254	78,866	261	84,183	
„ Great Britain	—	—	1	214	
„ Bremen	1	390	—	—	
„ America	1	160	3	772	
„ India	—	—	2	548	
„ China, Manila, and Siam	41	11,296	28	6,955	
„ Japan	5	1,511	8	1,865	
„ Australia	—	—	5	1,035	
„ Eastern Archipelago	2,165	73,944	2,762	87,852	
Total under Dutch Flag	2,467	165,567	3,070	183,424	
British vessels	57	12,779½	65	13,090½	
French	26	5,819½	31	6,467	
Belgian	—	—	1	201½	
Hamburg	18	2,776	19	3,439	
Bremen	8	2,192	22	7,347	
Oldenburg	2	914	1	302	
Mecklenburg	—	—	2	305	
Austrian	—	—	1	155	
Prussian	2	723	1	212	
Hanoverian	3	407	6	941½	
Swedish	31	6,131	33	6,697	
Danish	8	1,530	6	1,065	
Sardinian	—	—	2	330½	
Portuguese	1	163	—	—	
American	25	9,760	34	11,541½	
Chinese	5	153	10	263½	
Siamese	15	887	19	1,260	
Other Asiatic vessels	37	621½	21	733½	
Total	2,705	210,453½	3,344	237,776	

THE ELGIN-SEYMOUR CONTROVERSY.

The *Times* of this morning has the following *resumé* of the correspondence and quarrel of Lord Elgin and Sir M. Seymour. The correspondence must be deferred to our next issue.

“From the despatches it appears that Lord Elgin, lying in the Gulf of Pecheli, on the 29th of April, 1858, despatched to Lord Clarendon, then Foreign Minister, a letter, wherein he complained of the conduct of the Admiral, who had been commissioned to give material force to Lord Elgin's diplomacy. The Ambassador stated that on the 2nd of March, when leaving Hong Kong, he had, by a written communication, directed Sir M. Seymour to collect at Shanghai, towards the end of March, or so soon after as might be convenient, as large a fleet, more especially of gunboats drawing little water, as the Admiral could spare from service elsewhere. To this communication Lord Elgin states the Admiral replied that his attention had already been directed to that object, that a gunboat and gun-vessel had already sailed for Shanghai, that arrangements were in progress for others to follow, and that it was his intention to sail for Shanghai in the *Calcutta*, ‘should nothing prevent,’ on or about the 16th of March. Lord Elgin proceeds to complain that, notwithstanding this assurance, he had been waiting at Shanghai till the 3rd of April, without news of the Admiral, and that on the 16th of April he was off the mouth of the Peiho without any sufficient force. On the 29th of April we find another despatch, wherein Lord Elgin reports that the Admiral had arrived on the 24th in her Majesty's ship *Calcutta*—a vessel which, as he remarks, draws 25 feet of water, and could not approach within several miles of the bar of the Peiho river. He adds that the gunboats were still not come up, and he remarks bitterly upon the consequences of the delay. Contrasting the slackness of the British Admiral with the promptitude of the French, Lord Elgin next states that the French Admiral arrived on the 25th of April with his whole fleet, and that at the moment of writing his despatch the ‘French flag’ is represented by two gunboats within the bar of the Peiho, and the English by two despatch boats aground on the top of it. Sir Michael Seymour, being referred to, answers this despatch in a detailed report to the Admiralty. As to the Ambassador's last point, which we have quoted, Sir Michael says:—‘I might smile at this statement, were it not on account of the motives which appear to dictate it, and the impression it must have made on their Lordships. The *Nimrod* and *Cormorant* had grounded in the previous night in trying to cross the bar in company with three French gunboats, as did one of the latter. In two hours after his Lordship's despatch was sent away both vessels had crossed the bar, and the English flag was represented by three English vessels (including the *Stanley*) of superior force to the French; the English boats close to the batteries, the French somewhat to the left.’ As to the other matters complained of, the

Admiral shows that on the 15th of March five vessels left Hongkong, and that three others sailed a few days later, that he left orders for the smaller gunboats to follow him on the 10th of April, that he himself would have left on the 18th of March if he had not been delayed by gales, and that the French Admiral left Hongkong one day later than Sir Michael. He moreover shows that the Admiralty were so satisfied with his explanation that the Board assured him of their entire approval, and transmitted a very unequivocal censure upon Lord Elgin for the despatch he had written to his own chief.

“Sir Michael says:—
“‘I have had two years' experience in Chinese warfare, and anyone who has been long in China will bear me out in the assertion, that nothing but the conclusive evidence of irresistible force will ever fully satisfy the Imperial Government. I consider, therefore, as stated in my despatch reporting the operations at the Peiho, that the Chinese having been allowed time to fortify their position, and being confident of their strength, the capture of the forts under such circumstances would have a greater moral effect on the Imperial Government than if we had attacked them when less prepared. Subsequent events fully bore out my opinion. It was ascertained that guns from Tientsin, and even from Peking, had been conveyed to the forts at Taku, and that all the available military force was also assembled there. At one blow, therefore, the whole of their guns were captured, and their army driven like a scattered rabble into the surrounding country, to spread everywhere the reports of our invincibility, and the destructive and terrific missiles we made use of. To this brilliant and complete success I attribute our total exemption from annoyance while at Tientsin, and the conclusion of a treaty within a month after which may be said to open the whole of China to the world, and which may in a few years develop a field for commercial enterprise of which we have at present no conception.’
“These two dissatisfied heroes have now both been heard. Seymour, King of Men, and the swift-witted Elgin have made their orations. Lord John Russell, the Ulysses of this great schism, vainly proposed to offer up a sacrifice in the shape of poor Mr. Oliphant. This convenient and magnanimous course of sacrificing the secretary and hushing up the quarrel will only, as such policy deserves, make matters worse; for Lord Elgin will probably feel himself compelled to avow that Mr. Oliphant acted under his instructions as to what unpublished matter he should insert, and what he should omit, in the official history of the Elgin mission. Thus it stands, a very pretty quarrel, in which everybody seems to be in the wrong.”

Literature.

Yes and No; or, Glimpses of the Great Conflict. Macmillan and Co., Cambridge; and Covent-garden, London.

Having perused this work, we must acknowledge that the author is a really clever man, but we confess that, with the exception of High-Churchism, we are puzzled in ascribing to him his peculiar “forte,” for on every possible subject does he dilate. We find in this work theology, politics, metaphysics, transcendentalism, gastronomy, mesmerism, “fast” life, atheism, Puseyism, even death itself; and, therefore, from its very discursiveness, it possesses some peculiar interest for each description of reader. The talent exhibited throughout the work is undeniable; the plot is most cleverly worked out, and the character sketches are spirited and dashing. We should fancy, from the style pervading the book, that it is the author's first essay in literature, but there is good promise in this work, and a freshness that will repay the reader for a perusal of its chapters.

The China Question.

Continued from our last.

With reference to Lord Elgin's forced inactivity on his first arrival, owing to the troops destined for China having been ordered to Calcutta, the writer thinks—

“There can be no doubt that, had Lord Elgin, in the summer of 1857 gone to the north alone, or unaccompanied by a strong and imposing force, or indeed gone at all, before something striking had been done at Canton, the disappointment would have been greater. The fact is, that at the very time when Lord Elgin was lamenting his inability to move to the Peiho, and thence to seek access to Peking, the experiment was making by the Russians, and utterly failed.”

With reference to the blockade of the Canton river, the writer, as we might expect, strongly protests against it.

“The decision of the question was embarrassed, too, by the conflicting interests of the British traders themselves, who, having bought teas at high prices in the north, were solicitous that the blockade should be maintained. They, in the true mercantile spirit, did not care a farthing whether it was a lawful blockade or not. Regarded at a distance, and from the platform of something like old-fashioned principle, it seems to us that there never was a greater violation of public law, or a worse precedent, than their regular blockade of the Canton river, from its inception to February, 1858, without a declaration of war. Every authority, ancient and modern, is against such action. From Blackstone to Blackwood every writer in England pronounced against it, for it so happens that one of the strongest condemnations of what was actually doing appeared in the columns of the *Scotch periodical* for June, 1857.”

Judging from the character of the writer, we are somewhat surprised at the following:—

“Lord Malmesbury, instigated doubtless by the complainants of parties at Hong Kong, all of whom, with a perverse unanimity characteristic of that wretched community, were adverse to anything done or suggested by Lord Elgin, wrote”—

On the capture of the Taku forts in May, 1858, we read—

"It was altogether a sad and sickening sight. Among the voluntary spectators of this easy conquest, as we have heard, was Mr. Bruce, then Lord Elgin's chief secretary, and now his successor, destined within little more than a year to witness a ghastly contrast—not dying and dead Chinamen uncarved for by their Christian conquerors, but nearly five hundred of the bravest and most gallant of his own countrymen slaughtered and mutilated, and but a remnant recoiling in disgrace before the worthless battlements of Taku, and owing their escape to the very neutrals who, a year before, were the objects of so much and so unjust suspicion. The official despatches lately published, descriptive of the disaster of 1859, are deplorable revelations of the worst sort of incapacity, and are in painful contrast to those in which Lord Elgin announced a bloodless victory."

Whilst on Admiral Hope's conduct the writer says:—

"Who can say that Admiral Hope would have made the attack of last June if left to his own unprompted judgment? Or who can doubt what would have been his doom, had he, like Admiral Seymour, refused to be goaded into action before he was ready, when, as Mr. Bruce now says, in his apologetic despatch of the 13th of July, 1859, 'if Admiral Hope had expressed doubts on the subject, they would not have been shared by his squadron, who have had most experience of warfare in China.'"

Pictures of the Chinese. By the Rev. R. H. COBBOLD, late of Ningpo. John Murray, Albemarle-street, London.

The author, after many years' residence in Ningpo, has produced this work from daily notice of the manners and customs of the Chinese; and certainly it contains revelations which are novel and unknown not only to ourselves, but to many others who have been long resident in China. This, considering the very exclusive manner in which all foreigners live, is not to be wondered at. Our author, like other missionaries, differs in that particular, and has not been averse to mixing with the Chinese in their social and every-day life. These experiences have been carefully noted, and the book under notice is the result. Among the anecdotes we may notice that China, like all other countries, has its malady of tooth-ache and quacks, and among the many itinerant professionals that of dentist is performed by a woman, of whom there are some two thousand in the province of Che-keang. Diseases of the teeth are said by them to proceed from the existence of a worm in the gums, and although the author does not agree with the nostrum, still he assures us the belief is universal among the Chinese, who pay at the rate of three-pence for each worm extracted, which by some piece oflegerdemain are produced from the mouth of the operator. There are many other similar habits and prejudices recorded and neatly illustrated by numerous sketchings in an instructive and amusing manner, and we think it will be found interesting even to old residents in China, but doubly so to the general English public.

We have always thought it, however, a great disadvantage to the cause of Protestant missions that after a missionary should have resided in China some few years, and fairly mastered the language, he should then return to this country, and settle comfortably down and write narrative books. This is to be regretted more especially just now, when the numerous works written upon China nearly all of them contain some allusions to the unwearied zeal of the Catholic missionaries and the evident "insouciance" of the Protestants. The style of the writing is pervaded with a tone of sentimentality which we cannot admire, and, indeed, we may add that we expected a more profound emanation from one calling himself an Archdeacon.

A Life Struggle. By Miss Pardoe. L. Booth, Regent Street. Another work from the prolific pen of Miss Pardoe is always anticipated with much interest in the literary world. This novel, however, in our opinion, does not come up to Miss Pardoe's previous works. The characters are all *strongly* drawn, Mr. Greville's particularly so; but the moral inculcated throughout the two volumes we think pernicious, as it extols the absurd and *actually* selfish theory of self-sacrifice, of which many, indeed, of our modern female novelists have made themselves the champions. The book, however, is pleasantly and vigorously written, and will amply repay a perusal, if only for comparison and criticism. No reader of Miss Pardoe's works should omit this production.

NOTES.

A French rival to Mr. Oliphant's narrative has just appeared, in the form of "Souvenirs d'une Ambassade en Chine et au Japon en 1857 et 1858," by the Marquis de Moyes.

Upwards of 6,000 copies have already been issued of Mr. Russell's "Indian Diary."

In spite of the success of the *Cornhill*, the sale of *Macmillan's Magazine* has steadily increased. Of the current number a second edition was called for immediately; the circulation is 12,000.

Mr. Wingrove Cooke is bringing out a work on the colonisation and conquest of North Africa.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

VACHER—On the 20th inst., at 7, Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, the wife of W. H. Vacher, Esq., of a son.

WADMAN—On the 1st inst., on board the P. and O. steamship *China*, the wife of Captain Arthur J. P. Wadman, King's Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.

BALDWIN—At Fuhchau, on the 22nd Dec., the wife of the Rev. Stephen L. Baldwin, of a daughter.

McKELLAR—At Shanghai, on the 22nd Dec., the wife of Mr. John McKellar, of a daughter.

LAEN—At Hong Kong, on the 1st Jan., the wife of Capt. P. H. Laen, of the steamer *Remi*, of a daughter.

STILL—At Canton, on the 4th Jan., the wife of E. A. Still, Esq., of a daughter.

PAIN—On board the British ship *Marchioness of Londonderry*, at sea, the wife of Dr. Pain, H.M. 1st Royals, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FLETCHER—VINCENT—On the 20th inst., at St. Saviour's, Jersey, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Jersey, Edward Philip Fletcher, Esq., only son of the late Charles Philip Fletcher, of Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander, and Co.'s, of London, Esq., to Julia Mary, daughter of the late Captain George Vincent.

PHILLIPOTS—LANE—At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Cornwall, Octavius Phillpotts, Esq., youngest son of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Exeter, to Georgiana Harriet, second daughter of T. V. Lane, Esq., and granddaughter of Pownoll Bastard, second Viscount Exmouth, of Canonteign.

JONES—WILLIAMS—On the 21st inst., at Llanfihangle, Gneurglynne, by the Rev. John Jones, vicar, John James Brook Jones, Esq., late commander of H.M.'s gunboat *Insolent*, only son of the late Rev. Thomas Jones, vicar of Llanrhyddian, Gower, Glamorganshire, to Adah, eldest daughter of the late Richard Williams, Esq., M.D., Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire.

DEATHS.

REID—On the 17th inst., Alex. Reid, Esq., of 4, Palace-gardens-villas, Kensington, and late of Ceylon.

CARLISLE—On the 30th Dec., Mr. Robert Wolf Carlisle, of Canton.

STILL—At Canton, on the 4th Jan., the infant daughter of E. A. Still, Esq.

Monetary and Commercial.

The Budget, and the discussions which it has given rise to, affecting, as it does, so extensively the import and export trade, has of course tended to restrict business. The friends and opponents to the scheme are about equally matched. The signal victory obtained by Ministers in the House of Commons has been regarded in the City, however, as a guarantee for their continuance in office, and for the ratification of the French treaty. Several meetings of the tea and colonial produce trade have been held, and committees appointed for the purpose of representing to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the proposed charges on the rebonding and warehousing of tea are considered exorbitant. The question of the heavy charges proposed to be placed upon warrants has also been discussed. Other meetings have been held in all parts of the country, the details of which are quite out of the limits of any one report, and as opinion hourly gains ground that the proposed measures will all be carried, their utility is dispensed with. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Glyn as chairman of a committee, says:—"With regard to the registration duty of 1d. on imports and exports, it is never to exceed a maximum of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. upon the value of the articles. If the tax of 3d. on dock warrants should appear to be too heavy, it can be reduced."

The Board of Trade returns for 1859 show the exports to be £130,440,427, being 12 per cent. more than in 1858, and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more than in 1857—the most active year ever known. This expansion of the export trade helps to account for the rise in the value of money.

The question regarding a bank-note circulation in India has been decided. There is to be a Government issue of £5,000,000 from Calcutta and the local treasuries.

It is stated that the India Council have agreed to occupy a large portion of the building in Victoria-street, Westminster, now in course of construction for the Westminster Palace Hotel Company, for three years from the 1st of July next, at a rent of £6,000 per annum—a temporary arrangement until permanent public offices can be erected in that locality. The library and museum are to be transferred to the British Museum, and the principal documents to the State Paper Office.

A meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China has been adjourned to the 29th of March, by which time complete accounts for the past half-year will have been received from the several agencies, and the directors will be enabled to decide upon a dividend.

The total quantity of tea imported in 1859 from China

was 76,362,008lbs.; and of silk, 3,192,632lbs. raw, and 117,454lbs. thrown. Of exports of cotton goods, &c., £4,457,631.

The amount of specie by the last mail is £224,892, of which £1,050 is gold for Alexandria, £14,855 gold and £90,845 silver for India; for Shanghai, £32,880; Foo-Chow-Foo, £5,669; Hong Kong, £5,000 in gold, £72,953 in silver; Singapore, £1,500; Penang, £140.

In Joint Stock Banks the quotations are as follows:—Agra and United Service not quoted; Chartered Mercantile of India and China, 31 to 33; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 20½ to 21; London Joint Stock, 31½ to 31; London and Westminster, 55½ to 56; Oriental Bank Corporation, 40½ to 41; Union of London, 28½. Miscellaneous shares—Atlantic Telegraph, 120 to 160; Great Ship, ½ to ¾ pm. ex div; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company, 3 to 4; P. and O. Steam, 78 to 80; ditto, new, 13 to 15 pm.; Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, ½ to ¾ prem., ex in.

The following message was received yesterday at the office of the Red Sea telegraph:—

"We arrived off Maculla this day, and are about making the splice, which will complete telegraphic communication between Alexandria and India. All well on board the *Imperatrice*. The submarine cable has been successfully laid, and Alexandria is in telegraphic communication with the capital of her Majesty's Indian possessions."

EXCHANGES.

	E. I. Govt. Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Calcutta (Co's Rupee) ...	2s. 2d.	2s. 0½d.
On Bombay (ditto) ...	2s. 2½d.	2s. 0½d.
On Madras (ditto) ...	2s. 2d.	2s. 0½d.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at 4s. 2½d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do. 4s. 2½d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Portugal Gold in Coin (per ounce) ...	£3 17 9½
Foreign Gold in Bars ...	3 18 1
Spanish Doubloons ...	...
United States Gold Coin ...	3 16 3½
Silver in Bars (Standard) ...	0 5 2½
Mexican Dollars ...	0 5 2½

EXPORTS OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from London during the present year:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£222,023
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	8,249
Hong Kong	£20,870	349,551
Manila	—	—
Singapore	—	3,900
Penang	—	14,940

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—For the two days subsequent to our last impression the demand, owing to telegraphic accounts of short supplies and short stocks in China, was very active, and a further advance of ½d. per lb. was established on good and fine Congous; but when it became known that there was not only to be no alteration in the duty on tea, but that certain restrictions upon the bonding system were to be imposed, the market became very quiet, and has since continued without animation, whilst prices, in the absence of buyers, have receded ½d. to 1d. per lb. from the highest point. The attention of the trade having been almost entirely occupied with the attempt to obtain the withdrawal of the high charges proposed to be levied upon the transit of goods in bond has greatly limited transactions, and we have no points of detail to remark upon. The public sales of yesterday and to-day have been the chief feature of interest. At these 34,024 packages were offered, and 13,000 were sold, 9,340 of which were offered without reserve. There was a fall at the opening of the sales of ½d. per lb. in medium congous, which has been fully recovered, the sale closing with fair animation. Common scented Cnpers went 1d. per lb. lower; other sorts without alteration.

SILK.—The public sales concluded on the 16th, and exhibited an increase over the October sales of 1,444 bales, 520 of which were Japan, at prices varying from 17s. 6d. to 30s. The attendance was good, and the result of the operations may be considered as making little or no alteration in best China silks, and leaving the commoner sorts somewhat easier, with only a moderate business, and the stock is much reduced.

	s. d.	s. d.	Superior.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	23 6	23 6			
" No. 3 and 4	21 0	23 6			
" No. 5	21 0	22 6			
Tayssam	18 0	19 6	20 0	21 6	
Ditto, long reel	16 6	17 6	18 0	19 0	
Canton	14 0	15 0	16 6	17 6	
Chinese thrown			19 0	23 6	
Japan	17 6	30 0			
Yucufa	18 0	20 0			

SUGAR.—The public sales of East India passed off without spirit, as follows:—5,304 bags Mauritius, nearly all sold at and since, refining sorts at full prices, but common brown rather cheaper; 152 baskets brown Date Penang at 30s. 6d., and 1,500 bags clayed Manila have been sold on the spot, at 38s. 6d.

TIN.—The markets have been very dull, and the transactions do not justify any quotations; they are nominally 130s. for Straits, and 136s. to 139s. for Banca.

CORRO.—A quieter tone has been apparent in the market, and only 700 bales have been sold, but prices remain steady, and those of the better

qualities of Tinnive li Madras are about ½d. per lb. higher than a fortnight since, middling fair to fully good fair bringing 5½d. to 5½d., a few fine Bourbon 6½d., and middling to fair Surat 4½d. to 5d.

RICE.—There has been some inquiry for the common kinds of soft grain, as well as for fine white Bengal, and about 80,000 bags, consisting mostly of the former, have changed hands at steady prices, viz. old Necranzie Arracan 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; Rangoon, 8s.; new, 9s. 3d.; old Lurong, 8s.; Maulmain, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d.; Java, 11s. 9d. to 12s.; low middling and middling white Bengal, 10s. to 11s.; fine, 13s. 9d. to 14s. 3d.; Ballam, 10s.

TOBACCO.—Most of the Arracan has been sold, supposed to be for speculation, but prices have not improved. Manila—all classes cleared out at advanced prices, and there is great demand.

RUM.—The heaviness observable in our last quotations has continued to prevail, and only small sales have taken place at easier prices.

PEPPER.—The demand continues rather inactive, but the following parcels, at auction, went off steadily: 928 bags good black Singapore at 4½d., and 489 bags dusty Penang, mostly at 4½d.; 215 bags common Penang White were also realised a 7½d. Privately, little has transpired.

SAGO.—Increased inquiry has prevailed for this article, and steady prices have been obtained, with moderate business doing.

COFFEES.—The public sales have been of trifling amount, viz., 24 packages Plantation Ceylon, which were disposed of, fine fetching 82s. 6d.; and 200 bags Native, which were also realised, superior, 60s. 6d. to 61s.; bold picked, 63s. 6d.; small, 58s. Privately, about 200 casks Plantation have been purchased at fully last week's rates; and 1,000 bags, 50 casks, Native, good quality, 60s. to 61s.

JAPAN WAX.—Quotations can hardly be made, as no sale has been effected for a lengthened period. Some very fine parcels were sold by Deffell and Bowling at 65s., which must be taken as the current rate.

HEMP.—Jute, bright, clean, strong, staple. An extremely active demand has sprung up for this article, many thousand bales have changed hands, as well for arrival as on the spot, and prices have risen altogether 20s. per ton. 5,056 bales sold at auction at £12 15s. to £19 7s. 6d. per ton, for low middling to good. Manila current quality has improved £1 to £2 per ton. Of 1,289 bales at auction, a small portion sold, good white at £34 per ton; middling to good rope g, £22 10s. to £25.

DRUGS AND SPICES.—Camphor, China, and Japan, 170s. to 180s.; Cassia lignea, in bond, 95s. to 108s.; do. in buds, 185 to 190s.; do. oil, 15s. to 15s. 6d.; cinnamon, Ceylon, 9d. to 2s. 3d.; cloves, Amboyna and Penang, 4½d. to 1s. 6d.; Galangal root, 30s. to 35s.; ginger, Calicut and Cochinchina, £3 10s. to £6 10s.; gum benjamin, first quality, £13 to £15; 2nd quality, £10 to £13; 3rd quality, £4 to £9; do. drossy, £1 to £3; damer, 27s. to 48s.; gamboge, picked, £6 to £7; do. in sorts, £4 10s. to £6; mace, first quality, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d.; do. 2nd quality, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d.; nutmegs, 1st quality, garbled, fine, bold, even, and heavy, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; do. ungarbled, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 4d.; oil, aniseed, 8s. to 8s. 9d. per lb.; Caju-pu'n, 1d. to 1½d. per oz.; cinnamon, 2s. to 4s. 3d. per oz.; mace and nutmegs, 2½d. to 3d. per oz.; rhubarb, Dutch, trimmed, sound heavy breaking, bright and fresh, 5s. to 6s.; common flat, and dark coated, spongy, or wormy, 1s. 4d. to 3s.; common sound, 1s. 2d. to 2s. 9d.; star aniseed, fresh, bright, bold, unbroken, not grey, 95s. to 100s.; sticklac, Siam, fine black, 50s. to 80s.; Terra Japonica, Cutch pegue, 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.; gambier, in squares, 16s. to 17s.; turmeric, sound, bright, and bold, 12s. to 17s.; vermillion, bright deep colour, and pure, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gutta-percha, not adulterated or fall-ely packed, 1s. 3d. to 2s.; India-rubber, pure, not drossy, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 1d.; rattans, 2s. 2d. to 5s. 6d. per 100; sapan-wood, Bema, £6 10s. to £8 10s.; Siam, £8 to £9 15s. Singapore mother-o-pearl shell, 125s. to 140s.; Manila, 105s. to 125s.; soy, thick and clear, dark red, good flavour, 4s. 3d. to 5s. per lb.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The following is the official list of prices of Staffordshire finished iron:—Common Staffordshire bars, £7 10s., at the works; best bars, £8 10s.; sheets, £9; doubles, £10 10s.; nail sheets, £8 10s.; Latin, £12; boiler plates, £9; best and best best in proportion; common rods, £7 10s.; hoops, £8 10s.; gas strip, £8; Canada plates, £12; and all other sorts in proportion. We are pleased to be able to say that the chainmakers' strike, which has lasted for six months, inflicting great misery amongst the men and their families, is now at an end, the men returning to work at the prices offered by the masters in August last.

COPPER.—Small parcels of English offer under fixed rates; Burra Burra offered at £118.

SPRINTER has been drooping. The sales during the week amount to about 300 tons on the spot at £20 15s. to £21, and 400 tons spring shipments at £21 landed, and £20 17s. 6d. ex ship.

TIN PLATES very slack.—Coke can be bought at 24s., and in London at 24s. 6d.

LEAD.—Less doing this week in English; Spanish in better request; smelters maintain late prices.

SALT.—White, common, 6s. 6d. per ton; butter, 8s. 6d.; stoved, 10s.; handed, 11s.; bagged, 13s. to 17s.; rock, Prussian, 3s.; large lumps, 3s. 3d. to 5s.; and Irish ditto, 3s. to 4s. 6d. To these prices 3s. per ton for lighterage must be added.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cochineal, Honduras, silver, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 11d. per bag; opium, in bond, Turkey, 21s. 6d. to 22s.; Egyptian, 10s. to 15s. 6d.; quicksilver, £7 per bottle; saffron, new, bright, 53s. to 60s.

STEAM COALS.—Beside West Hartley, screened, 8s. 6d.; unscreened, 7s. 6d.; small, 8s.; Lambert's West Hartley, screened, 8s.; unscreened, 7s.; small, 8s.; Ward's West Hartley, screened, 7s.; unscreened, 6s.; small, 7s.; Purvis' Hartley, screened, 6s. 3d.; unscreened, 5s. 6d.; small, 7s. (the three West Hartleys are 3d. less at Blyth); Welsh Nixon's Duffryn, 9s. 6d. at Cardiff.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

India shirtings of 39-inch widths, 6lb., are quoted at 7s. 4d.; and 7lb. have been sold at 8s. 6d. (quoted at 8s. 7½d.); while 8lb. 4oz., 6½s., have been sold at 10s. 1½d. and 10s. 3d. Wider shirtings, 45-inch, are comparatively neglected, and narrower, such as 36-inch, are rather easier, some contracts having been renewed at rather lower rates. For longcloths, printers, T cloths in general there is a quiet but steady demand at full

prices. In yarns the India advices have led to more business in 40's mul-, and there is also more activity in twist for the Mediterranean markets. Prices are consequently rather firmer in these descriptions. In the latter are included 10's to 28's warps. Twofold yarns continue firm. In other descriptions no change, but spinners are mostly well engaged, and prices steady.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

TEA.—The letters delivered this morning have not affected the market, nor is it probable they will, although the statements as to reduced exports are authenticated. Prices are still firm at previous quotations, but the sales advertised for Thursday may make some slight difference.

SILK.—The market, after a calm of several weeks, at last shows some symptoms of life. Nothing of moment has thus far been done, but all idea of reduction of price, which at one moment seemed scarcely to be escaped, seems now to be given up, and it is expected that within some few days business will be resumed at about the prices of January. The deliveries of the month are very small, marking the hesitation of consumers, both home and foreign, but we may reasonably hope that foreigners at least will soon come forward.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—Feb. 23, off Dungeness, from Java, *Minister van Hall*. Feb. 26, at Liverpool, from Manila, *Sir John Moore*. DEPARTURES.—Feb. 23, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, *Albert*. From Sunderland, *Rosina*. SPOKEN.—*Arville*, McLachlan, Shanghai to London, 29th Dec., 25 S. 5 E. *Willam and Caert*, Amsterdam to Batavia, 6th Jan., 1 N. 22 W.; *Helene*, Batavia to Rotterdam, 31st Jan., 33 N. 31 W. The *Caduceus* is not yet reported.—Feb. 26, at London, from Rangoon, *Solid*; 25 at Cowes, from Foo-Chow-Foo, *Ravensworth*; 24 off Torbay, from Batavia, *Tagal*, Europa; at Aberdeen, from Maulmain, *Lizzie Aubett*; at Bronwershaven, from Batavi, *Kaap Hoorn*, 25 Eersteling. DEPARTURES.—Feb. 27, from London, f.r Penang, *Julia*; 26 from Dartmouth for Batavia, *Jan Van Solen*.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Feb. 28, 1860.

The advices received this morning from China report rather a quiet market for both imports and exports, owing to the approach of the Chinese new year, and money had become somewhat scarce.

The currency dispute at Japan we have no further reliable accounts of, and it is presumed that trade remains suspended; but a communication had been received from the American Consul at Yedo, of a satisfactory nature, as it contains reassurances that the Japanese will observe the treaty in all respects.

The Chinese Government have accorded the same reduction of tonnage dues to British ships, as granted to the Americans by their last treaty, namely, from 5 to 4 mace per ton. A remission of the extra one mace paid on vessels since the 24th Nov. is also to be made; this certainly looks amicable.

Mr. Ryrie and Mr. Bryans have been admitted partners in the firm of Turner and Co., of Hong Kong; the business of James Purdon and Co., at Canton and Hong Kong, and of Isaac M. Bull and Co. at Shanghai and Foo-chow, will on and after Jan. 1 be conducted under the name and firm of Bull, Purdon, and Co., and Mr. G. R. Lawrence and Mr. R. Francis are authorised to sign the same by procuration. Mr. R. B. Ullett has retired from the firm of Ullett and Co., and Mr. J. Love is admitted a partner. Mr. J. Bland has retired from the firm of Messrs. Shaw, Bland, and Co.; and Mr. G. Hollingworth is authorised to sign by procuration. Mr. G. G. Gray retires from the firm of Russell and Co., and Mr. G. Tyson and Mr. H. S. Grew are admitted. Mr. R. Heinsen and Mr. G. W. Schewmann have been admitted in the firm of Sienmsen and Co.

IN EXPORTS.

TEA.—The export is in excess over last season by 19 millions, to the United States 5 millions, to Australia 4 millions. It appears that the tea men in the first part of the season were anxious to push off their supplies to put them out of men's exactions; our merchants, backed by good markets, have met this freely. They are now equally anxious to hold the remaining stock, believing the next year's supply will be interrupted. At Shanghai the settlements have been 3,500 chests Ningchow, 100 packages Congous, 25 to 30 Tls.; 1 chop of Souchong at 35 Tls.; 2,500 chests of Lsan at 17 to 25 Tls. At these rates, however, purchasers hold back. The stock is about 35,000 packages. In Greens settlements have been 16,000 half-chests and 3,000 boxes at 18 Tls. to 21 Tls. for Imperial, and 24 Tls. to 34 Tls. for Gunpowder Taiping sorts. At Foo-Chow-Foo

the settlements have been 1,700 chests and 1,500 half-chests of Congou at 12 to 15 Tls. for common, and 16 to 18 Tls. for middling. Oolong—1,750 half-chests at 15 Tls. for Foo-chow packed, 18 to 20 Tls. for fair cargo, and 23 Tls. for fine. Flowery Pekoe—250 chests at 35 to 65 Tls. Scented Teas—500 boxes Orange Pekoe, and 100 boxes Caper at 20 to 24 Tls. For common Congous the price is a little easier, and Oolongs are 1 to 2 Tls. lower. The following is given as the stock unsold on the market, and as supplies do not come in, the quantity is not expected to be augmented. Congou 45,000 packages, Souchong 200 chests, Oolong 9,000 half-chests, Flowery Pekoe 200 chests, Scented Teas 3,500 boxes.

At Amoy the *Maury* is loading for New York, and the following settlements have been made:—Congou—250 half-chests common, at 17 dols. to 18 dols. 50 cents. Orange Pekoe—100 half-chests middling, at 16 dols. 50 cents. Oolong and Ningyong—2,500 half-chests very common to fair, at 15 dols. to 24 dols. Ankoi—900 half-chests common to middling, at 11 dols. 50 cents. to 14 dols., leaving the market nearly bare. At Canton the settlements are only 2 chops of Oopack Congous at 25 taels, leaving 50 chops on the market. In other sorts, 1,500 half-chests Taysaan Congou, at 21½ to 23 taels. 4,000 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe, at 19½ to 25 taels. 7,000 boxes Canton Gunpowder, at 15½ to 23 taels. Leaving in stock, 1 chop Souchong; 700 half-chests Plain Orange Pekoe; 2,000 half-chests Oolong; 150 chests Flowery Pekoe; and 4,000 half-chests Canton Greens.

RAW SILK.—The advance in last mail's rates has been supported; settlements about 3,500 bales. The total shipments for the season are nearly 10,000 bales less than last, and the stock is also smaller. Our table of exports includes 2,000 bales of Japan. Tsatlees No. 1 are quoted 440 to 450 taels; Taysaans No. 1, 370 to 385. At Canton the business has been trifling for the United States and India. The stock is also small. Re-reced Kumchook has fetched 440 dols.

DRUGS, &c.—Canton.—Cassia Lignea is quoted 17 dols. 75 cents. to 18 dols. No settlements are reported. Stock, 3,000 piculs. Cassia Buds—No sales reported, 100 piculs are on the market at 34 dols. to 36 dols. Cassia Oil—30 piculs are offered at 290 dols., at which 100 piculs have been taken for the Continent.

IN IMPORTS.

At Shanghai the tone of the import market had changed, quotations for manufactured goods being almost nominal, and sales for cash impracticable, the near approach of the China new year holidays causing some interruption to trade. Immediately after the departure of last mail six vessels arrived from England bringing large supplies of manufactured goods, the greater portion of which had been sold to arrive some time since, but now difficulty is experienced in getting the dealers to clear their purchases. Grey shirtings are quoted at a decline of one mace per piece, with no demand at present. White shirtings and tealcloths are also rather lower, but American drills, sheetings, &c., remain in moderate request. Fancy goods have fairly maintained their value, but there is not much inquiry for them. Woollens, long ells, &c., have shown in the general depression, the late arrivals having brought considerable supplies, and prices have now a downward tendency. Metals continue in active request at a further advance on former rates. The stocks in godowns and on board vessels in harbour on the 31st of December, were as follows:—

Grey shirtings, 266,704 pieces; white shirtings, 34,603 pieces; T. cloths 77,818 pieces; American drills, 45,899 pieces; American sheetings, 3,200 pieces; American jeans, 8,190 pieces; spotted shirtings, white 8,000 pieces; spotted shirtings, dyed, 9,632 pieces; dyed cottons, 760 pieces; Turkey red cloths, 2,208 pieces; printed cottons, 19,422 pieces; chintzes, 27,019 pieces; white broads, 18,870 pieces; dyed broads, 19,260 pieces; damasks, 13,372 pieces; dimities, 4,050 pieces; muslins, 793 pieces; white cambrics, 200 pieces; lawns, 500 pieces; velveteens, 474 pieces; velvets, 6,102 pieces; woollen and cotton mixtures, 6,593 pieces; long ells, 3,800 pieces; Spanish stripes, 6,898 pieces; habit cloths, 720 pieces; medium cloths, 222 pieces; broad cloths, 2,576 pieces; camlets, 2,576 pieces; Dutch camlets, 440 pieces; lastings, 200 pieces; handkerchiefs, 14,748 dozens; twills, 4,890 pieces; blankets, 2,398 pairs; swan-downs, 200 pieces; lambskins, 144 pieces; iron, nail, rod, and bar, 8,023 piculs, and 13,123 bundles; wire, 92 piculs; hoop iron, 953 bundles; spelter, 1,337 piculs; lead, 5,281 piculs; tin, 246 alabs; tin plates, 1,074 boxes; quicksilver, 27 piculs; rattans, 984 piculs; sugar, 36,825 piculs; sapan-wood, 450 piculs; window glass, 7,869 boxes; steel, 675 tubs.

At Canton and Hong Kong the sales had also been trifling, but the stocks were comparatively light.

COALS.—In Hong Kong—English and Welsh still scarce, and are selling from the store at 18 dols. American Anthracite in ample stock, and not worth over 10 dols. Sydney can be bought at 12 dols. to 15 dols., according to quality. Japanese are also on the market at 7 dols. to 9 dols.

Shanghai—English are quoted 9 tla. to 10½ tla. American Anthracite, 9½ tla. to 10 tla. Japanese, 5 tla. to 6 tla.

At MANILA.—The market was still bare of cotton goods, waiting the arrival of the *Carmen* and *Armad* from Liverpool, sales to arrive having been made. In sugar, contracts had been made of current clayed at 5.05 dols. to 5.12½ dols., and of unclayed at 2.95 dols. 3.12 dols. The old crop was nearly run out. The new one was expected to be large, and rates, in consequence, to rule lower. Hemp, current quality, 4.75 dols. to 5.10 dols.

At SINGAPORE.—During the past fortnight the market has been but sparingly supplied with our staple articles of export, and prices are well supported, although the demand is by no means general for active. Buyers for England require some concession in prices to compensate for the advanced freights, and little business is being done for that quarter. Recent purchases have been chiefly for France and America. Comparative exports for the past three years indicate a moderate increase in the export trade to Europe and America in 1859. The import market has been dull, and the sales during the fortnight have been unusually small. This is to be accounted for, partly by the near approach of the Chinese New Year holidays, when the traders close their books; partly by the fact that importers are in most instances holding for prices, which dealers are not yet prepared to give. There has been rather more activity in dyed goods. Metals continue extremely dull.

HONG KONG.—The return of the revenue and expenditure for the year 1859 has been published, showing a revenue of £65,528 against expenditure of £66,109. The former shows an increase of £3,051 on 1858, and on the latter £3,129. The return of notes in circulation by the Oriental Bank Corporation shows the amount to be 614,299 dols., and of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, 295,060 dols., exclusive of old notes out.

HAMBURG MARKETS.

During the past fortnight the demand for most articles has been extremely animated, and our market is in a very healthy condition, confidence and credit being restored, and money abundant.

COFFEE.—Sales amounted to more than 70,000 bags at successively higher quotations, and the article still in great favour, as the stocks in the Brazils remain small, with an enormous demand for North America, and the amount to be sold at the Dutch March auction of East India being much less than usual.

SUGAR commands an easy sale at full prices. The transactions have been considerable, amongst which may be noticed several parcels of Java, Manila, China, and other Eastern descriptions. Both refiners and exporters have purchased freely.

RICE.—In this article the sales have also been considerable, and former stiff prices fully maintained. A parcel of 4,000 bags fine Java table rice, ex *Magdalena*, from Batavia, and 2,700 bags of good current quality by the same vessel, were sold privately.

SPICES.—Pepper is in great favour, the demand is lively, and prices are well supported. Cassia lignea continues in request, whilst stocks are getting low, and the expected supplies are but limited. Cardamums and cloves are much inquired for at higher prices; ginger also higher.

DRUGS.—All descriptions firm, and the market well supplied with a large assortment of most articles. Several parcels of raw camphor have been taken for refining at 17 sch. banco per lb. The refined article fully maintains the late advance.

In METALS no alteration in prices, and the market rather quiet.

An intense excitement has been produced here by Mr. Gladstone's financial statement; and butter, cheese, hops, and all other articles affected by the abolition and reduction of the duties in the British tariff, have undergone considerable rise in the expectation of a large increase in the business.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

	Bank.	Private.
	6s 4½d.	6s. 5d. to 6s 6½.
At Shanghai 6 months sight.		
Ditto 3 ditto	..	..
At Foo-chow-Foo (per dol.) 6 ditto	..	..
At Canton 6 ditto	4 9	4 9½
At Hong Kong 6 ditto	..	..
At Macao 6 ditto	..	..
Ditto 3 ditto	4 9 to 4 9	4 9½ to 4 10
At Singapore 6 ditto	..	..
Ditto 3 ditto	4 2	4 2½
At Manila 6 ditto	..	..
Ditto 3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia 6 ditto	..	..
Ditto 3 ditto	..	..

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From.	Ship.	Captain.
Feb. 8	Schelde	Batavia	Philotaxe	
Jan. 25	Boston	Manila	Asterion	
— 24	New York	Canton	Storm King	
— 29	New York	Shanghai	Pampero	
— 30	New York	Foo-chow-Foo	Nightingale	
— 31	New York	Shanghai	Windward	
Feb. 8	Helvoet	Batavia	Vyf Vrienden	
— 10	London	Hong Kong	Ocean Bride	
— 10	Portsmouth	Hong Kong	Susannah	Russ.
— 14	Dartmouth	Macao	Wilhelmine	Bendixen.
— 11	Dublin	Canton	Valdivia	
— 11	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Wilhelmine	V. Dalen.
— 14	Off Penzance	Shanghai	Wynaud	Reid.
— 15	Plymouth	Batavia	Drie Vrienden	
— 15	Off Scilly	Foo-chow-Foo	Kelso	Coulson.
— 17	Portsmouth	Batavia	Jeannette	Visser.
— 18	Falmouth	Maumain	Maria	Teulon.
— 18	Off Falmouth	Batavia	Honigby	V. A. Valk.
— 19	Deal	Singapore	Koh-i-noor	Foote.
— 18	Falmouth	Maumain	Helios	Store.
— 19	Off Falmouth	Foo-chow-Foo	Excelsior	Faithful.
— 18	Antwerp	Pentewan	Auspicious	Chappel.
— 18	Antwerp	Shanghai	Gharra	Burkett.
— 20	Liverpool	Manila	W. J. Morris	Jackson.
— 18	Clyde	Manila	Monica	Madden.
Jan. 27	Off Martinique	Macao	Charles Martel, s.s.	David.
Feb. 22	Falmouth	Macao	Harriet	Petersen.
— 5	New York	Penang	Time	Homer.
— 22	London	Sourabaya	Favoriten	Kaurin.
— 21	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Adm. van Heemskerck	Koning.
— 22	Queenstown	Foo-chow-Foo	Nankin	
— 22	Off Portsmouth	Batavia	Eersteling	
— 7	New York	Shanghai	Nonpareil	Green.
— 7	New York	Foo-chow-Foo	Argonaut	Norton.
— 7	New York	Amoy	Kathay	Stoddard.
— 5	New York	Manila	Magi	Cooper.
— 8	New York	Foo-chow-Foo	Witchcraft	Boyl.
— 4	Hamburg	Bankok	Ariel	Olsen.
— 6	Hamburg	Batavia	Magdalena	Hinrichsen.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From.	To	Ship.	Captain.
Feb. 1	New York	Hong K. & Shanghai	Winged Racer	
— 2	New York	Hong K. & Shanghai	Lucy E. Ashley	
Feb. 9	London	Hong Kong	Robin Hood	Kerr.
— 10	London	Shanghai	Neville	
— 11	London	Hong Kong & Cuth.	Flying Cloud	
— 3	Off Dover	Batavia	Henrietta	
— 8	Sunderland	Hong Kong	Catharina Gertruda	
— 14	Liverpool	Batavia & Sourabaya	Brigitte Melchior	
— 10	Off Portsmouth	Batavia	Margaretha Simonetta	
— 12	Liverpool	Woosung	British Empire	
— 10	Shields	Batavia	Guinea	Fagg.
— 11	Shields	Shanghai	Glencoe	
— 10	Off Torbay	Singapore	Germanie	
— 17	London, in ballast	Sunderland & H. K.	Sarah Scott	
— 10	Cardiff	Shanghai	Giovanni	
— 10	Grimsby	Macassar	Clysses	
— 13	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Rouco	
— 13	Cardiff	Singapore	Itamstede	
— 12	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Flying Scud	
— 12	Cardiff	Singapore	Johanna M. Christine	
— 14	Newport	Singapore	Darmstadter Bank	
— 15	London	Hong Kong	Euphrates	
— 13	Off Beachy Head	Batavia	Gouv. van Swieten	
— 13	Off Dungeness	Batavia	P. F. der Nederlanden	
— 14	Cardiff	Singapore	Resident v Son	
— 16	Liverpool	Woosung	Bald Eagle	
— 15	Falmouth	Singapore	Eliza Hands	
— 15	Algeiras	Singapore	Michel Montaigne	
— 17	London	Batavia	Hercules	Detering.
— 18	London	Shanghai	Ballarat	Jones.
— 22	Liverpool	Singapore	Victor	Fotheringham.
— 22	Clyde	Batavia	Zambesi	Reid.
— 23	Liverpool	Manila	Conception	Tuton.
— 22	Shields	Singapore	Graces	

EXPORTS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

From LONDON to HONG KONG, per Robin Hood, cleared Feb. 9.—Calicoes, plain, 2,672,936 yds.; printed and dyed, 90,665 yds.; twist and yarn, 422,800 lbs.; B. linen, £128; woollens and cottons, £250; flannels and blanketing, £280; woollen and worsted stuffs, £1,800; beer, £608; bottled beer, £1,321; hosiery, caps, gloves, and braces, 275 doz.; long and short cloths, £20; sail cloth, £100.

From LONDON to SHANGHAI, per Neville, cleared Feb. 10.—Spelter, 54 tons; sardines, 8 cwt.; calicoes, plain, 1,582,206 yds.; printed and dyed, 266,725 yds.; cambrics and muslins, 192 yds.; laces, gauzes, nets, and crapes, 100 yds.; flannels and blanketing, £244; long and short cloths, £1,260; woollen and worsted stuffs, £11,870; beer, £170; bottled beer, £1,301; sail cloth, £212; woollens and cottons, £521; red wine, 427 gallons; white wine, 918 gallons; brandy, 313 gallons; Geneva, 1,937 gallons; sweetened spirits, 54 gallons; British spirits, 33 gallons; dried fruit, 1 cwt.; olive oil, 65 gallons; perfumed spirits, 27 gallons.

From LONDON to HONG KONG, per Flying Cloud, cleared Feb. 11.—Calicoes, plain, 1,175,963 yds.; printed and dyed, 148,100 yds.; twist and yarn, 181,200 lbs.; B. linen, £347; woollen and worsted hosiery, £70 long and short cloths, £2,907; woollen and worsted stuffs, £510; beer, £1,979; bottled beer, £4,318; cordage, £1,050; sail cloth, £325.

From LONDON to SHANGHAI, per Ballarat, cleared Feb. 18.—Calicoes, plain, 4,055,477 yds.; printed and dyed, 480,785 yds.; counterpanes and quilts, 12; B. linen, £14; woollens and cottons, £400; carpets and rugs, £122; flannels and blanketing, £23; long and short cloths, £4,190; woollen and worsted stuffs, £13,460; beer, £117; bottled beer, £185; sail cloth, £225.

From LONDON to HONG KONG, per Pioneer, cleared Feb. 4, additional.—Red wine, 1,445 gals.; white wine, 2,545 gals.; brandy, 708 gals.; Geneva, 43 gals.; rum, 178 gals.; British spirits, 295 gals.; arrowroot, 1 cwt.; cochineal, 6 cwt.; dried fruit, 2 cwt.; window glass, 300 cwt.; macaroni, 1 cwt.; olive oil, 20 gals.; cheese, 7 cwt.; quicksilver, 11,622 lbs.; per fumed spirits, 21 gals.

VESSELS LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong: Great Britain, Prince of Wales, Haverling, Roebuck. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Verena, Spirit of the Deep, Northfleet, Art Union, Lammermuir, Foam. For Hong Kong and Canton: Balnquith. For Shanghai and Japan: Wagoala. For Shanghai: Anglo Saxon, Thor, Assyrian, Wynaud, Ocean Mail, Excelsior. For Batavia: William Simpson. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Ida. For Penang: Julia. For Singapore: William Hammond, Ulidia.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Arizona, Primera de Espana. For Shanghai: William Mitchell, Charlotte Ann, Ocean Gem, Cambalu, Queen of May, Mirage. For Woosung: Kit Carson, Carrington, Horizon. For Hong Kong: Troy, Veronica. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Teazer, Mary Lee, Jessie Beazley, Valvidia. For Batavia: Caesar. For Batavia and Sourabaya, John Bibby, Albert Borsig, Acadia. For Batavia and Singapore: Sarah Huntley. For Singapore: Conference, Anglia, Queen Mab.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Daniel Jefferies, Leven. For Singapore: Juliet. For Singapore and Manila: Graham. For Singapore and Hong Kong: Fanqui, s.s. For Singapore and Penang: Toronto, Three Bells.

At NEW YORK.—For Hong Kong: Haze, Magnet, Hotspur, N. B. Palmer, Jacob Bell, Kathy, Fairy. For Shanghai: Swallow.

VESSELS LOADING (FOREIGN).

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Bida of the Seas, Chryseis, Cornubia, Donna Ana, Melancthon, Patna. For New York: Edwin Forrest, Superior.

At Foo-Choo-Foo.—For London: L. Brown, Scawfell, Spartan, Spirit of the North, Yaratida. For New York: Flying Childers, Sarah H. Snow.

At AMOY.—For New York: Maury.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Abeona, Myrtle, Junpore, Savonville, Dominion, Robert Henderson. For New York: Boston Light. For Havana: Maria Elizabeth, Messenger, Governor Morton, Live Yankee, Emilie Perreire, Guadeloupe, Santa Lucia, Sigisbert Casard. For Sydney: Alfred the Great, Bonnie Doon, Continent, Eagle, Francis P. Sage, Hebe, Justyn, S a Nymph, Statesman, Norman Morrison. For Australia: Eagle. For San Francisco: Eliza and Ella, Flora, Flying Mist, James Browne.

At MANILA.—For Liverpool: Spirit of Trade. For Falmouth: Bahia. For New York: Aurora, Dardo. For Sydney: Margaret Mitchell, Margarita, S. H. Talbot. For San Francisco: Northern Light.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Laughing Water, West. For Liverpool: Lady Raglan, Calder, Athelstan. For Havre: Canrobert. For New York: Aznan.

VESSELS ARRIVED (FOREIGN).

At SHANGHAI.—From London: Dec. 22, Gem of the Nith; 24, Medina; January 5, Westburn. From Liverpool: Dec. 22, Clarendon, Illimani, Potosi. From Swansea: 25, Marie Gabrielle. From New York 21, Golden Rule.

At HONG KONG.—From London: Dec. 31, Runnymede; Jan. 13, Marchioness of Londonderry. From Newcastle: 6, J. W. Lorezen. From Cardiff: 14, Humboldt.

At MANILA.—From Hamburg: Dec. 28, Jonquiana Victoria.

At SINGAPORE.—From Liverpool: Jan. 10, Mary Sparks; 15, Ballaram. From Glasgow: 10, Britannia. From Sunderland: 14, Concordia. From Hamburg: 8, Odin.

VESSELS SAILED (FOREIGN).

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Dec. 23, Spray of the Ocean; 27, Australia; Jan. 1, Solent, Chryseis. For New York: Dec. 27, Sancho Panza, Skylark; 30, Surprise.

From WHAMPOA.—For London: Dec. 31, St. Jao.

From MANILA.—For New York: Dec. 27, Nabob; 31, Tzar.

From SINGAPORE.—For Liverpool: Jan. 11, Mystery. For England: 7, Lady Macdonald.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

To HAVRE VIA CHINA.—Per Geofroy, 688 slabs tin, 498 piculs; 2,607 bundles rattans, 105 piculs; 1,200 canes. To Cork for orders via Akynah per Young Mechanic: rattans, 326 piculs. Per Queen Margaret to Liverpool: 500 slabs tin, 359 piculs; 1,126 bales gambier, 2,617 piculs; 1,205 boxes pearl sago, piculs 1,343; 3,098 bags sago flour, 3,504 piculs; 1,833 bags black pepper, piculs 1,419; 243 bags sugar, piculs 240; 42 bags coffee, 41 piculs; 37 baskets India rubber, piculs 83; 2,390 bundles rattans, piculs 60; 6,495 pieces sapan wood, piculs 320; 1,385 buffalo hides, 1,108 horns. Per Royal Lily to London from Sarawak: Antimony ore, 250 tons; 834 boxes pearl sago, piculs 897; 376 bags sago flour, piculs 352; 860 bundles mangrove bark (18 tons). From Singapore: 200 bags white pepper, piculs 205; 291 bags black do., piculs 201; 3,325 bundles rattans, piculs 208; 5,450 pieces sapanwood, piculs 442; 756 buffalo hides, piculs 161; 25 cases nutmegs 35; mace, piculs 4; 20 bundles Malacca canes, piculs 1,746; 37 bundles bamboos piculs 1,850.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA FOR THE YEAR 1859 TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Sugar, 350,169 piculs; hemp, 130,690; coffee, 1,283; hides, 187; horns, 886; sapan wood, 27,187; gum almagac, 60; M. O. P. shells, 1,445; cowries, 3,182; cigars, 12,568; indigo, 8 quintals; tortoise-shell, 853 cattiees. To the United States:—Sugar, 109,526 piculs; hemp, 284,657; coffee, 2,256; hides, 2,026; hide cuttings, 3,597; sapan wood, 15,141; M. O. P. shells, 120; cigars, 10,182; indigo, 2,374 quintals; grass cloth, 27,471 pieces. To the Continent:—Sugar, 8,000 piculs; hemp, 3,916; coffee, 12,267; sapan wood, 266; gum almagac, 685; M. O. P. shells, 801; cigars, 504 piculs; indigo, 44 quintals; tortoise-shell, 120 cattiees.

To the Pacific:—Sugar, 44,165 piculs; hemp, 4,880; coffee, 313; cigars, 5,759; indigo, 53 quintals; grass cloth, 300 pieces. To Australia:—Sugar, 259,786 piculs; rope, 12,816; coffee, 2,929; cigars, 26,626 mila.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: Henrietta and Helena, Eastfield, Alfred the Great, William, Indiana, Fernah, Aerolite, Southern Belle, Friar Tuck, Flying Spray, Strathmore, Lord of the Isles, John Scott, Carl v. Ribbeck, Evening Star, La derdale, Empress, Ardville, City of Carlisle, Duke of Wellington, Clipper, Lobelia, Florence, Mencius, Rajah of Sarawak, Alboni, James Lemon. At Liverpool: Sydney, Egean, Tung-yu, Aden, Chatham. At Hamburg: Wilhelmina, Melphisto, Nancy. At East Cowes and other ports: Caduceus, Canaan, Conneath, Ravensworth, Kirkland, Hanover, Naomi.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Anne M'Lean, Britannia, Maria de Derika, Bullfinch, Highlander, Planet, Land o' Cakes. At Liverpool: Calphurnia, Sea Queen, Countess of Winton, Amethyst, Isabella, Harriet, Chieftain. At Cardiff: Borodina. At Cowes: Buen's Ayres, Ksbern Snare, Lucy and Harriet.

From MANILA.—At London: Elizabeth, Derby, Helen, Trafalgar. At Liverpool: Sir J. Moore, Bglantine, T. D. Marshall, Queen of England. At Falmouth: Boldon Lawn, Charger.

From PENANG.—At London: Malacca, Walokem, Malvern, Sanderson, James Paton, Undaunted, British Tar.

From BATAVIA.—At London: Eliza Thoniton, Richard Thornton. At Falmouth and other ports: Jane, Elise, Memesis.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

WILHELM II. (Danish brig), Macao to Falmouth, Dec. 9, lat. 35, long. 19. MATHILDE, of and for Marseilles, from Singapore, Dec. 16, 11 S., 13 W.

BALAKLAVA, London to Singapore, Jan. 1, 6 N., 23 W.

CLIFTON (ship), of and from London to Manila, Jan. 2, 6 N., 22 W.

ARGONAUT, Foo Chow Foo to New York, Dec. 14, 33 S., 33 K.

TIME, Penang to New York, Dec. 19, 14 S.

GERARDUS JACOBUS, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Dec. 30, 8 N., 24 W.

REBECCA, New York to Batavia, Nov. 18, 1 N., 21 W.

EDITH ROSK, Foo Chow Foo, to London, Nov. 21, 20 S., 70 E.

MARIE GABRIELLE, Swansea to Shanghai, Nov. 24, 126 E.

MECIUS, from Foo Chow Foo, Dec. 21.

ALFRED THE GREAT, Foo Chow Foo to London, 23 Dec. 35 S., 21 E.

S. GILDESBEEVE (Amer. ship), Hong Kong to New York, 32 S., 14 R.

DOLPHIN, Boston to Batavia, 29 Dec., 30 N., 36 W.

ALICIA, Whampoa to London, 25 Dec., 30 S., 9 E.

SALVE VIRGEN MARIA, Manila to Corunna, 10 Jan., 7 S., 14 W.

FIERY CROSS, for Hong Kong, 7 Jan., 21 S., 31 W.

RANER, for Shanghai, 13 Jan., 7 S., 28 W.

DERBY, Manila to New York, 24 Dec., 33 S., 11 E.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.—From England to China: Jan. 6, H.M.S. Imperieuse. From China to England and Continent: Dec. 20, Lucy and Harriet; 21, Empress, Duke of Wellington; 24, clipper, Florence; 27, Lobelia, German Town; 30, Mencius; Jan. 1, Leonidas; 3, Chatham, Rajah of Sarawak; 5, Naomi; 6, James Lemon. To New York: Dec. 23, Sword Fish; 24, Joshua Bates; Jan. 1, Cossack, to Sydney and Melbourne; Dec. 24, Mary Nicholson; 27, Beatrice. From England and Continent to Singapore: 23, Post; 28, Guyon. From Singapore to England and Continent: 25, Land O' Cakes, 31, Chieftain. From Manila: 28, Trafalgar; Jan. 3, Malta. To New York: Jan. 5, Nabob. To Sydney: 7, Salon. From Batavia to New York: Dec. 23, Golden State.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

The Wilhelmine, Bendixen, from Macao, put into Dartmouth Feb. 14, leaky, and with both masts sprung; she has been surveyed and recommended to discharge.

The Volant, Burgess, from Singapore to Boston, put into St. Thomas, W.I., Jan. 19, leaky, and was discharging there on Jan. 30.

The Belina, Gales, which left St. Helena Jan. 3, reports that the Imogen, of London, was there loading part of the cargo (principally the rum) of the Malacca, Bedel, from Penang to London, which arrived there Dec. 16 with damage. The sugar, &c., forming the remainder of her cargo was being landed.

The Time, Homer, which arrived Feb. 5 at New York from Penang, had had cutwater and cathead carried away, and received other damage from having been in contact in the harbour.

The Bald Eagle, from Liverpool to Shanghai, touched the bank, but apparently without injury.

The Queen Mab, Glendinning, which arrived at Liverpool Feb. 7, from Singapore, was struck by a sea Jan. 30, during a heavy gale from N.W., and carried away long-boat, galley, three anchors, spare spars, port bulwarks, and forced fore hatches off.

The Prussian barque V. n. der Heydt, Newmann, from Liverpool to Batavia, has put into Lisbon, leaky, and with rudder damaged.

The Panther, Black, from Shields for Hong Kong, put into Falmouth Feb. 12, to stop a leak which had been effected.

FOREIGN.

HONG KONG.—The Runnymede, from London, encountered heavy gales off the Cape, in which she lost deck stock, bulwarks, boats, passengers, luggage, and sundry articles on deck. On the 21st Nov., in the Java Sea, picked up the crew of a brig (name unknown), and conveyed them to Samarang.

We regret to say that no further news has been heard of the missing Juliet, Capt. Pittcock, bound from Hong Kong to Amoy, and it is to be feared she has foundered with all hands.

SINGAPORE.—The Amitie (French) put back here on the 13th January, having struck on a reef near the Straits of Balbak, on her voyage hence to China. The American s.s. St. Louis, put back to this place on the 1st January, having had severe weather in the China Sea, and received some injury to the machinery; she sailed again on the 5th for Saigon.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

A better feeling prevails throughout the shipping interest, and hopes are

more generally entertained of a speedy recovery to more remunerative rates of freight. The advices of a rise in freights at Calcutta have been mainly instrumental in this feeling. The employment of troop-ships in the China waters is also expected to cause an advance in that market.

The French Government continue chartering for coals to China, 82s. to 83s. per ton for Woosung being the last rates paid. For English account 67s. 6d. Shanghai is the extreme rate current. A vessel was chartered at £6 10s. teak from Maulmain, taking coals out free to Aden; and the same terms are still offered, or 70s. home only. Bombay to London or Liverpool 35s. to 37s. 6d., Manila 50s., Java 50s., Calcutta 52s. 6d., Antwerp to Bombay and back from thence or neighbouring port 100s., on the round from a coal port to China and back 110s.

Rates of freight current to Shanghai 70s. per ton dead weight; 55s. per ton of 40-feet measurement. To Hong Kong, 60s. weight, 50s. measurement. To Singapore, 40s. weight or measurement. To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Japan, £5 weight, 90s. measurement. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement. At the United States:—To Shanghai, coal and measurement goods, 9 to 10 dols.

FOREIGN.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, £1 10s. For New York, 5 dols. There is an improvement in the rates for coast work, but very little doing.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London, £1 10s. to £2. To New York, 7 dols. to 8 dols. There has been a great reduction in the stock of unemployed tonnage, and although rates generally have improved, they still remain miserably low. Mr. Austin, the emigration agent, takes up vessels from one house at 55 dols. net per adult to Demerara, whilst ships which would go there in preference to Sydney, are glad to get 15 dols. for the latter-named port. For Sydney the rates are so low, and so little freight offering, that it is hardly worth while taking.

At MANILA.—For London, £2. The S. H. Talbot is filling for Sydney at £2 2s. 6d. for dry sugar, and £2 10s. for measurement goods, having refused 5 dols. for 20 cwt. sugar and 4 bales hemp to New York.

At SINGAPORE.—The demand for tonnage is considerably improved, chiefly for the rice ports. The current rates are £2 for gambias, sago, flour, and sugar, £2 10s. for pearl sago and measurement goods. For New York, 8 dols. to 10 dols. £2 15s. to £3 5s. has been paid for vessels to load at Rangoon and Akyab for Great Britain and the Continent.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 40s., Batavia, 30s. to 40s., Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Jeddo, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. to 45s. China and Manila 50s. to 60s.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.—Per *Margaretta Simonetta*, Captain Hofman from Amsterdam to Batavia; Mr. van Hout. Per *President Plate*, Captain Harten, from Amsterdam to Batavia; Captain van Floten, of the B.I. infantry; Lieutenant Jarman, of the B.I. engineers; Messrs Jolly and Selen, surgeons; 150 men supplementary troops. Per *Willem III.*, Captain Zeylstra, from Amsterdam to Batavia; Mr. de Bley. Per *Henriette*, Captain Portengen, from Amsterdam to Batavia, Mr. and Mrs. Dupré, Mr. J. M. Strykers. Per *Prince Frederick*, Captain de Witt, from Amsterdam to Batavia; Captain and Mrs. Movius and two children, First Lieutenant Kamerling, Mr. Michaelen, apothecary, 3rd class; 150 men, reinforcements. Per *Willem Daniel*, Captain de Meester, from Amsterdam to Batavia; Major-General de Brauw and suite, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Scharpen, Messrs. M. Vermeulen, C. H. Croes, J. van der Keus, Mr. and Mrs. Lee-manns, Mr. and Mrs. J. van Zwieten and family.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.—Per *Landbouw*, Captain Kleynenberg, at Amsterdam from Batavia; Captain-Lieutenant van Maurik, R.N.; P. L. Oudenhoven, 1st-class surgeon; Baron von Heekeren, Lieutenant, R.N.; Mr. and Mrs. J. van der Wyk, and Mr. Weber (the latter accidentally fell overboard off the coast of Spain, and was drowned). Per *Marianne*, Captain Groenbeck, at Amsterdam from Batavia; Mr. Bamber.

P. AND O. STEAMERS "BENTINCK" AND "HINDOSTAN."—It is stated that these two vessels have been purchased by Government for the conveyance of the troops from Suez to China, which were despatched from this country by the *Himalaya*.

LAUNCHES.—SUNDERLAND, Feb. 21.—From the building-yard of Messrs. Austin and Mills, Southwick, a splendid barque named the *Allandale*, classed 11 years A 1 at Lloyd's, destined for the China trade; she is the property of Joshua Wilson and Brothers, of this port.

THE JOHN PENN (S).—The Dover mail John Penn left Blackwall for Dover, and accomplished the run, a distance of 89 miles, in 5 hours 17 minutes, or at the rate of nearly 19 miles an hour. The same evening she left Dover for Calais, and made the run (21 miles) in 1 hour and 23 minutes.

FRENCH STEAMER "LOUISE."—This vessel foundered near Marseilles, and it is said thirty persons were drowned.

MR. MICKIE ON THE GULF OF PECHLEE.—At the meeting of the Geographical Society on the 13th inst, a paper on China, communicated by Mr. Mickie, was read, which gave rise to a long and animated discussion, bearing on the expedition that is about to be sent there, in which Mr. Hamilton Lindsay, Mr. Oliphant, Mr. Lockhart, Captain Osborn, Mr. Crauford, and other gentlemen, took part. Mr. Mickie's paper referred more particularly to the north and south promontories of the Gulf of Pechelee, where he was sent as a supercargo of a ship, and remained during the summer months of 1859. He described the produce of the country to be abundant, consisting chiefly of beans, peas, and oilseeds. The rainy season commences at the end of June, and continues through July, the climate being represented to resemble that of the southern part of the Crimea. It appeared from this statement, and from the observations of those gentlemen who addressed the meeting, that a plentiful supply of food could be found in the two promontories for the proposed expedition up the Peiho to Peking. The inhabitants were said to be unusually tall and intelligent, the generality of them being six feet high and upwards. Mr. Lockhart, in describing the general physical features of that part of China,

said that the promontories that form the Gulf of Pechelee are branches of the chain of mountains that stretch across China from Tartary, and that they tend to render the climate temperate. Captain Sherard Osborne, when speaking of the large rivers that empty themselves into the sea on the eastern coast of China, said they seemed as if they had been made on purpose for the English and Americans to establish trade with the interior.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

BIRTH.—At Bonnington House, Singapore, on the 14th Jan., Mrs. Matthew Little, of a son.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
SEASON 1859-60.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1859	18,894,345	14,331,366	18,936,780	52,162,490	39,810
Comparative period last season	1,369,016	8,000,500	15,532,173	30,961,689	45,336

Sailed since.—From Shanghai: Jan. 1, Solent, 875,938 lbs. and 850 bales silk; 2, Chryseis, 450,300 lbs.; 15, per mail steamer, 2,005 bales silk.

TO UNITED STATES.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1859	...	...	...	24,265,038	1,430
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	17,233,276	1,229

TO THE CONTINENT.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1859	...	...	...	2,149,036	2,697
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	107,900	3,183

Sailed since.—Jan. 15, per mail steamer, 478 bales silk.

TO SAN FRANCISCO. Packages.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1859	...	...	...	16,086	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	13,125	...

TO AUSTRALIA.

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong Jan. 3, Castiliae, 30,000 lbs.; 10, Amherst, 140,125 lbs.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1859	...	...	...	8,071,773	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	4,205,420	...

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
" 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,331,200	18,604
" 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
" 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,400	61,980
" 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
" 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
" 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

LETTERS and Newspapers are despatched to China, Singapore, &c., by two routes, viz., via Southampton, on the 4th and 20th of each month; and via Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th. They reach their destination at the same time.

BOOKS are forwarded through the Post-office to China (Hong Kong only). Books must be packed in covers open at each end. Each packet may contain any number of Books or Pamphlets; but it must not exceed 3 lbs. in weight. The Postage on Books is payable in advance by stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.	s. d.	VIA Marseilles.	s. d.
Not exceeding ½ oz.	0 6	Not exceeding ½ oz.	0 9
" 1 oz.	1 0	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. 1 0	
" 2 oz.	2 0	" 1 oz. " " 1 2	
Every oz. or fraction of an oz. after the first	1 0	" 2 oz. " " 1 2	
		" 1 oz. " " 1 2	
		Every additional ½ oz. up to 2 oz. 2 0	
		Every oz. or fraction after 2 oz. 2 0	
BOOK POSTAGE.		BOOK POSTAGE.	
1 oz.	0 4	Not exceeding 4 oz.	0 6
4 oz.	0 8	Above 4 oz., & not exceeding 8 oz. 1 0	
1 lb.	1 4	" 8 oz. " " 1 0	
1 lb.	2 0	" 1 lb. " " 1 6	
And ½d. for every additional 8 oz. or fraction of 8 oz.		" 1 lb. " " 2 4	
Newspapers (under ½ lb.)	0 2	Every add. 8 oz., or frac. of 8 oz. 1 0	
		NEWSPAPERS (under ½ lb.)	0 3

The following shows the intended departures of mails, by the P. and O. Co.'s steamers, &c. From Shanghai, Foo-chow-foo, Amoy, and Manila, the mails are despatched from four to seven days before the date of departure from Hong Kong. The mails from Java, Siam, and Borneo, are despatched via Singapore, and the mails from the latter place leave from six to eight days later than Hong Kong. The departures from Hong Kong for the ensuing year will be:—

Feb. 15 and 27 ..	June 5 and 22 ..	Oct. 13 and 29
March 15 and 30 ..	July 5 and 22 ..	Nov. 15 and 23
April 13 and 23 ..	Aug. 10 and 24 ..	Dec. 15 and 20

Arriving in London, via Marseilles on the 12th to 15th, and 26th to 29th of each month, and via Southampton five days later.

Just published, Second Edition, price 5s.,
CAPITAL, CURRENCY, and BANKING;
being a Series of Articles on the Bank Act of 1844.
With an Appendix, containing the Evidence of the Governor of the Bank of England, the Weekly Accounts of the Bank of England, and the Monthly Accounts of the Circulation of the United Kingdom; showing also the Minimum Rate of Discount of the Bank of England from time to time.

Price together, 7s. 6d.
By the RIGHT HON. JAMES WILSON.
London: D. M. ARD, 340, Strand, W.C.; and EFFINGHAM WILSON, Royal Exchange, E.C.

LECTURE ON JAPAN.—The Lecture on Japan, which Dr. MACGOWAN (from China and Japan) has delivered in various parts of Scotland, he is now prepared to repeat in England. The Lecturer is assisted in exhibiting specimens of Japanese Art by one of the literati of China, the son of an ex-Mandarin. Dr. M. may be addressed, 17, Regent-square, London, W.C.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO CHINA
can effect assurances on favorable terms with the **COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**
Loans given to civil or military officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's service.
Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is upwards of £100,000 per annum.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000 sterling.
Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.
London—91, Lombard-street, E.C.
Edinburgh—Head Office, 5, George-street.
Dublin—65, Upper Sackville-street.
Glasgow—58, St. Vincent-street.

BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c.
“NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED,” in consequence of repeated BREAKAGE.—“Melbourne Journal of Commerce,” Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using **SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS and COOLERS.**

Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future.

SEYMER & CO., 37, Eastcheap, E.C.

HOTEL ABBAT.
PLACE STE. CATHERINE,
ALEXANDRIA.

The Proprietor of this Establishment begs leave to call the attention of Passengers and Families to his Hotel, where they will find every convenience and comfort combined with moderate charges. Waiters European, table both English and French, wines of the best vintage, and all arrangements such as he hopes will give satisfaction to his clients.

Baths near the Hotel, and an English omnibus in attendance upon the arrival of the Train and Steamers.

JOHN LITTLE AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
SINGAPORE.

MEDICINES FOR EXPORTATION.
F. NEWBERRY AND SONS, 46, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, London. Proprietors of the Original and Genuine Dr. James' Fever Powder, (Gell's) Dalby's Carminative, Dr. Steers' Opodeldoc and Camomile Drops, &c. Agents for Perry Davis' Painkiller, Belnson's Herb Tea, O'Connell's Siphonia Feeding Bottles, Marsden's Respirators, Bishop's effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, and sundry other articles; for which, see our New Catalogue. Established A.D. 1746.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, for the GROWTH, RESTORATION, and for IMPROVING and BEAUTIFYING the HUMAN HAIR. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, for Improving and Beautifying the COMPLEXION and SKIN. Eradicates all Cutaneous defects. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, for the TEETH, GUMS, and BREATH. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-Garden, London.

SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORTATION.

PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK OF SADDLES and HARNESS, suited for all the markets in the world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any extent executed without delay, and Shippers liberally dealt with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 151, Strand.

By appointment, Saddler to Her Majesty's Army.

RUPTURES.
HUXLEY'S IMPROVED PATENT MOC-
MAIN TRUSS

DISPENSES ENTIRELY WITH THE LEVER SPRING. A flexible band, perfectly imperceptible, encircles the body (in lieu of the old steel spring), and an elastic pad secures the hernia. Measure required—circumference two inches below the hips.

Price—single, 12s.; double, 18s.
The absence of metallic springs renders this Truss especially adapted to warm climates.

Illustrated Circulars, and the Truss can be obtained, on application to Mr. F. HUXLEY, 12, Old Cavendish-street, Oxford-street, London.

COPY YOUR LETTERS BY

WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER,
WHEREBY FROM TWO TO SIX LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN IN INK AT ONCE.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DESPATCH BOX is the only perfect one for Tropical Climates, being Air-tight and Water-proof, fitted with Copying Apparatus.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DRESSING CASES, with brass bands and morticed partitions, which do not become loose.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN TOILET BAGS, in Russia Leather, proof against Insects.

Manufactory, 9, Cornhill, London.

IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

TUCKER AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.

“Messrs. TUCKER & SON.”
“Sirs,—I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the punkah, and are in every way suited to the Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country.”
(Signed) “A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service.”

MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND).

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,
INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.

MESSRS. R & B. have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness, suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.

297, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford Place).

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

THE Proprietors of the “LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH” are prepared to execute orders for Eastern produce, for Europe or America, and information can be supplied as to the probable cost, &c.

Shippers to China, Japan, and other Eastern markets, can be introduced to Consignees, and informed as to the class of goods suitable for the respective markets, by the Commercial Editor, who has been long resident there in connection with commerce.

Parties about to proceed to China, &c., can be informed as to the route, expenses, and other details.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS.

A SUMMARY of EUROPEAN, BRITISH COLONIAL, and AMERICAN NEWS, including COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, for CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, COCHIN-CHINA, SIAM, BORNEO, JAVA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and all parts East of India.

Published on the 10th and 26th of each Month for Transmission by Post, via Marseilles.

SUBSCRIPTION, 36s. PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

The First Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 10th November last, and can be had bound, with an Index, price 35s., exclusive of Postage.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

SAUNDERS BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT STATIONERS, & ENVELOPE MAKERS,
104, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

TERMS—CASH.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Cream Laid Note	...	...	...	2	0 per Ream.
Thick ditto	...	...	...	4	0 "
Large Commercial ditto	...	...	...	4	0 "
Large Commercial Blue Wave	...	...	...	3	0 "
Superior Thick ditto	...	...	...	4	0 "
French Bank Post (Note Size)	...	...	...	4	0 "
Ditto (Letter)	...	...	...	8	0 "
Superfine ditto	...	...	...	10	0 "

NO CHARGE made for stamping from private dies. Stamping done in cameo at 1s. 6d. per 1,000, or in relief at 9s. Samples forwarded free to all parts of the world. Exporters, Shippers, and Foreign Houses supplied on most liberal terms.

SAUNDERS BROTHERS, 104, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

COPLAND AND CO.,

Original Preservers of

JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, ETC.,
in Hermetically Sealed 1 lb. and 2 lb. Tin Cases.
WHOLESALE and EXPORT OILMEN.
80, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES appreciated in India, China, and the Colonies, are those made by THURSTON & Co., who have supplied Her Majesty's and Native Regiments for the last FORTY YEARS.
14, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

AND PROPOSED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

TALBOT DEVINE AND CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores, from Europe and America.
WHAMPOA, CANTON.

TUPPER AND COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GALVANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs, Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c.
WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON.
OFFICES: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.
Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

PATRONISED BY THE COURT.

THE MALLOW SOAP is the best Soap for the Skin. Made only by J. GROSSMITH, 85, Newgate-Street, London. Its perfume is exquisite and lasting. Tablets, 3d., 4d., and 6d. each. Sold everywhere.
The “SOVEREIGN OF SCENTS.” A new perfume for the Handkerchief; needs but a trial to be approved.

MILLINERY ROOMS.

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG; Consulate-road, Shanghai; Praya Grande, Macao.
Mrs. MARSH begs to inform Ladies visiting China that they will always find at her Show Rooms, in any of the above places, everything they may require in articles of dress and fashion. A large and superior assortment suitable for the climate always kept on hand. The latest fashions received every mail from Paris.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to demonstrate by unsolicited testimonials from persons speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age. These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe “Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London,” on the Government Stamp.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
(CHINESE ADVERTISEMENT.)

藥咳治丁紀

第聖紀婦味片諸氣
敦合嬌有藥生吸賣天
不子且丁胸風有發片側倫
小效紀喉傷多號堂在無
神病及嗽舖九大局皆害
疾咳藥十羅藥之無有
難下七保丁食而久般
於咳藥十羅藥之無有

79, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

CHARLES GRANT AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
BANKOK, SIAM.

GEYELIN'S PATENTS. — HYGIENIC
SPRING LATHS BEDSTEDS, invaluable for invalids and hot climates; cannot possibly harbour vermin. Endless Power Brick and Socket Pipe Machines, Universal Gas Burners' Regulator, Magic Horse-Tuning Nose-Pinchers; fit any bridle.

Agents (wholesale and retail): J. GRIGG, 47, Baker-street, W.; and W. H. KENNEDY, 462, Oxford-street, W.C.

EXPORT DEPARTMENT.
SOAPS, CANDLES, BISCUITS, CHOCOLATES, CONFECTIONERY, OILS, MUSTARDS, BRUSHES, TWINES, &c., &c.

J. K. HARDY begs respectfully to call the attention of Merchants, Shippers, Bonded Storekeepers, Export Grocers, and Oilmen, to the fact of his being appointed by the West of England Soap Company their sole agent for London and the South of England.

Samples of Hard and Toilet Soaps, also of Sperm, Wax, and Composite Candles, may be seen, and price lists obtained on application at the Sale Room, 145, Fenchurch-street, London.

J. K. HARDY has also the pleasure of informing Shippers that he has constantly on show SAMPLES OF GOODS manufactured by the following first-class firms: — CARR and Co., Biscuit Manufacturers to the Queen. CABBURY BROTHERS, Chocolate Manufacturers to his

MR. NEWBY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW NOVELS.

THE GREAT EXPERIMENT. By Miss MOLESWORTH, author of "The Stumble on the Threshold," &c. 3 vols., 31s. 6d.

"Lessons of something more valuable than those of worldly wisdom can be gathered from Miss Molesworth's novel. The married may find how to render their state permanently happy; those about to marry are told with what feelings they should enter upon their new duties; and those who are seeking husbands and wives will do well to study and ponder Miss Molesworth's axioms in 'The Great Experiment.'"—*Scottish Press*.

"We venture to predict that it will attain a degree of celebrity that will not be surpassed by any other novel of the year 1860."—*Globe*.

"A powerful and correct delineation of character, and an originality of thought and expression."—*Court Journal*.

HONESTY is the BEST POLICY.

By Mrs. AUGUSTUS PEEL. In 2 vols., 21s. (This day. "Mrs. Augustus Peel has worked out this proverb admirably in her new novel under this title; and it is a pleasure to find that her book is in every way worthy the name she bears. The language is elegant, the style unaffected, and the story interesting from beginning to end."—*Globe*.)

TRIED in the FIRE. By Mrs. MACKENZIE DANIELS, author of "My Sister Minnie," "Our Guardian," "Ruth Earnley," "Fernley Manor," &c. 3 vols., 31s. 6d. (In February.)

"Mrs. Mackenzie Daniels, whose tales have gained for her considerable reputation as a novelist, has, under this suggestive title, given us a story of exquisite beauty. The characters are as life-like as it is possible to imagine. For graceful language and the high moral it inculcates there will be few better novels published this season."—*Globe*.

COUNTRY LANDLORDS. By the author of "Gladys of Hurlloch." 3 vols., 31s. 6d. (In the press.)

MY VILLAGE NEIGHBOURS. By Miss STERNE. 1 vol., 10s. 6d. Second edition.

"Miss Sterne writes agreeably and with facility, after the fashion of Miss Mitford."—*Athenaeum*.

"There is great power in these volumes. The author possesses a very unusual command of language, and a rare degree of pathos."—*Morning Herald*.

"The style is rustic and simple, and thoroughly entertaining."—*Court Journal*.

"We have read nothing equal to it since the publication of Miss Mitford's 'Our Village.'"—*Scottish Press*.

"Miss Sterne deserves every credit for having written a very pleasant book."—*Morning Post*.

THE HOME and the PRIEST. By Signor VOLPE. 3 vols., 31s. 6d.

"The work portrays the vices, intrigues, cruelty, and treachery of the tattered orders, and it is wrought out with considerable power."—*Athenaeum*.

"The story reads like a true history. Signor Volpe sees no hope for Italy but in the uprooting of the spiritual as well as the temporal dominion of the Pope."—*Examiner*.

"The machinations of priestcraft, the unscrupulous tendencies of Popery, are here laid bare with a vigorous and unsparing hand. The volumes offer a broad picture of Italian social and political life, without and within."—*Dispatch*.

THE ONE TRIAL. 2 vols., 21s.

TACITA TACIT. By the author of "Sir Arthur Bonverie," "The Young Doctor," "Lady Granard's Nieces," &c. 2 vols., 21s. (In the Press.)

THE STORY of a LOST LIFE. By W. PLATT, author of "Betty Westminster," &c. 3 vols. (In the press.)

AN OLD ROAD and an OLD RIVER.

By W. A. ROSS, author of "A Yacht Voyage to Norway, Sweden, Denmark," &c. In 2 vols., post 8vo, price 21s. (Just ready.)

FROM EVE till MORN in EUROPE.

By Mrs. AGAR, author of "The Knights of the Cross," &c. 1 vol., 10s. 6d. (Just ready.)

THOMAS MOORE: his Life and Writings. By MONTGOMERY, Esq. 1 vol., crown 8vo, price 2s. (In the press.)

THE PERILS of ENGLAND; or, Volunteers and Invasions in 1796-7-8, 1805, and at the Present Time. By HUMPHREY BLUNT. 1 vol., post 8vo, 10s. 6d. (Just ready.)

LE TRESOR DE LA LANGUE FRANCAISE. An Inductive French Grammar in 20 Lessons. By C. A. LIANCOURT, M.A. Price 3s. 6d.

MY FIRST TRAVELS. By SELINA BUNBURY. 2 vols., post 8vo, 21s.

"There is a freshness and playfulness combined with sterling good sense to be found in these pages."—*Bath Express*.

SPIRITUALISM and the AGE WE LIVE IN. By Mrs. CROWE, author of "The Night-side of Nature." Price 6s. (Now ready.)

DEAFNESS and DISEASES of the EAR. 1 vol., 10s. 6d. The fallacies of the present treatment exposed, and remedies suggested. By W. WRIGHT, Esq., Surgeon-Aurist to Her Majesty the late Queen Charlotte.

AN AUTUMN in SILESIA, AUSTRIA PROPER, and the OBER ENNS. 1 vol., 10s. 6d.

AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHS. 2 vols., 21s. By the Misses TURNBULL. 2nd edition.

HENRY ROXBBY AND CO.,
EXPORT BEER MERCHANTS,
Agents for, and bottlers of,
BASS'S ALE, BARCLAY'S PORTER, and GUINNESS'S STOUT.
40, LIME-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, at Madras, to his Brother, at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA and PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.—Lea and Perrins having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their "Worcestershire Sauce," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the name of L. and P. forged, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and request purchasers to see that the names of Lea and Perrins are upon the Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.

L. and P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, Lea and Perrins, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

MUSIC for EXPORTATION.—No house can offer so extensive and varied a Catalogue of Works in every branch of Music, and so well adapted for safe investments, as that of ROBERT COCKS and CO. Catalogues of all classes of music gratis and postage free.

HAMILTON'S CELEBRATED DICTIONARY

of 3,500 musical terms, 50th edition, 1s. "We consider this the most useful book on musical matters extant. It ought to be in the hands of everybody, whether student, amateur, or professor."—*Leamington Magnet*.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE, enlarged and fingered by Czerny, 242nd edition, 4s. "Every one beginning music must as necessarily have their Hamilton, as all school children must have their Murray."—*Devonshire Chronicle*.

Also, **HAMILTON'S INSTRUCTIONS for SINGING,** 15th edition.

CLARKE'S CATECHISM of the RUDIMENTS of MUSIC, 69th edition, price 1s.

"To the learner of the Pianoforte this is a most invaluable contribution. It contains a most clear and lucid exposition of the rudiments of music, suited to the most juvenile capacity."—*Athenaeum*.

THE RIFLEMEN'S MARCH, for the Pianoforte, by the composer of the celebrated Retreat March. Finely illustrated, 2s. 6d.

London: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W., and of all Booksellers.

JEAN MARIA FARINA, Cologne; London, 2, Salters'-hall-court, and 16, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C., begs to commend his Stock of **EAU DE COLOGNE** and **LAVENDER WATER** in Bond—Double, at 9s.; Single, at 5s. 6d. per dozen. Duty paid—Double, at 21s. Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, and Claret, in Bond and Duty Paid.

TWINBERROW'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE, and RHUBARB PILLS, an effectual cure of indigestion, all stomach complaints and liver affections. In cases of constipation these pills never fail in producing a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in a short time aperients will not be required, and, being quite as innocent as castor oil, they may be given to children.

From Dr. Dick, Lansdown-terrace, Kensington.

"Sir,—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion, Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills for my own use. I lose no occasion of recommending these Pills, as I can conscientiously do so."

Prepared by TWINBERROW, Operating and Dispensing Chemist, 2, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London; and may be had of all Patent Medicine Vendors.

GALVANISM. — PERSONS desirous of

availing themselves of the MODERN DISCOVERIES in ELECTRO-MAGNETISM and GALVANISM as a curative agent in the treatment of various forms of Paralysis, Muscular and Nervous Debility, Chronic Rheumatism, Spasmodic Asthma, &c., can have it applied by properly-qualified medical men of experience at the Galvanic Institution, No. 62, Euston-road, every day (except Sunday), from 12 to 4 o'clock. Accommodation for board and attendance of a first-class character for those coming from a distance.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. — HAPPINESS. — A

disordered stomach, or torpid liver, is but too frequently the origin of our most melancholy thoughts, which nothing rectifies so soon as these digestive Pills. Headache, bile, and dimness of sight disappear before their potent sway, which gradually expels all impurities from the system, giving the mind serenity and vigour under a course of these Pills, which never fail in causing all functions to work in perfect harmony, from which man's happiness results. Holloway's Pills restore a healthy action to the liver, bowels, and kidneys, without pain or inconvenience. They relieve gout, rheumatism, chest complaints, diseases of the throat, and are especially valuable in the numerous disorders of infancy; especially when assisted by the external application of Holloway's Ointment.

OVERLAND ROUTE.



COMMUNICATION by STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 14th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Bombay, Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Kangaroo Island (for Adelaide), Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 12th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 132, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.



A Regular Trader, with quick Despatch. For SHANGHAI direct, the celebrated Thames-built Clipper, WYNALD, A 13 Years, 546 tons Register, DAVID REID, Commander; loading in the West India Docks.

This beautiful vessel offers a first-rate opportunity to Shippers, being well known alike for her rapid sailing qualities, and the good order in which she invariably delivers her cargoes.

W. O. YOUNG, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.



HOLLAND, SINGAPORE, and CHINA.—Loading at AMSTERDAM, for SINGAPORE and HONG KONG, the fast-sailing Prussian frigate DER WEST, Captain PUST, 3-3 veritas, 613 tons Dutch register, to sail March 16.

For freight apply to DORCHLAG and GERBAULET, 1 St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London, and at Rotterdam.



REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS.—For BATAVIA, the fine, fast-sailing barque WILLIAM SIMPSON, A 13 Years, 396 tons per register, coppered and copper-fastened throughout, JOHN SPLATT, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine Dock. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, Messrs. THORNTON and WEST, Old Swan Wharf; or to RANGEL, WOOLLETT, and Co., 1, Lime-street-square.

REGULAR LINE OF PACKET SHIP.



FOR HONG KONG and CANTON.—The fast-sailing Clipper, BALNAGUTH, A 13 Years, 435 Tons Register, JOHN MONCREIFF, Commander, lying in the London Docks. This Ship has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

WITH DISPATCH.



FOR SHANGHAI direct, the splendid Aberdeen Clipper, ASSYRIAN, A 1, 555 tons register, J. MANN, Commander, lying in the London Docks. This Ship has superior accommodation for Passengers, and is well known for her rapid Passages.

For freight or passage, apply to Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA.—The favourite and well-known Dundee-built clipper, STRATHMORE, A 1, 450 tons register, J. MANN, Commander; loading in the West India Docks. This splendid clipper has made some of the fastest passages on record, and, having been built expressly for the China trade, offers a most desirable opportunity for shippers of fine goods of specie. Will have quick despatch. Apply to Adamson and Ronaldson, 1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.



ROBERTSON and CO. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To Sail.
Hong Kong & Whampoa	Foam . . .	628	G. Innes . .	Quick despatch.
Shanghai and Japan	Wagoola . .	549	J. Jardine . .	Feb. 29.
Shanghai	Becmah . .	887	J. Pickernell.	To follow.
Calcutta	Cherokee . .	700	Allan . . .	Quick despatch.
Bombay	City of Quebec . .	663	H. Auld . .	Quick despatch.

London, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; or York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.

BROWN AND POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The Lancet states—"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of Indian Corn: it is prepared by a process patented for the three kingdoms and France; and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCMANGE. All the USES of the FINEST ARROWROOT, and especially suited to the delicacy of CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c.; and Wholesale by Dr. Suters and Provision Merchants. Packed in 10 oz. Packets, with Recipes, and 14 lb. Tins. The Packets in Tin-lined Cases are safe to keep in any Climate.

BROWN AND POLSON, Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen; FAISLEY, and 23, IRONMONGER-LANE, LONDON.

HEDGE AND CO.,

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, FOOCHOW.

JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.

WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK, CITY, LONDON.

MITCHELL'S STEAM-SHIPPING JOURNAL—A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the interests of steam navigation.

(By the Editors and Staff of the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette), published every Friday morning. Price 3d., per post 4d.

Office, 54, GRACECHURCH-STREET, London.

RIMMEL'S CITY BRANCH, 24, CORNHILL, opposite the Royal Exchange, is now open for the sale of his well-known PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

Shipping orders taken.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer to her Majesty, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill.

TO THOSE ABOUT TO PROCEED TO INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and COMPANY respectfully invite attention to their Stock of TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, PENKNIVES, TEA TRAYS, and WAITERS, TEA and COFFEE URNS, PERCOLATORS, TABLE and SUSPENDING LAMPS, PLATED ARTICLES, HARDWARE, and IRONMONGERY, at the lowest Shipping prices for Cash.

JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and COMPANY,

33 and 34, King William-street, London-bridge, London.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.—The most reliable intelligence from these colonies is given in the AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE, published every Saturday, price 6d., free by post.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

THE CANADIAN NEWS and BRITISH COLUMBIAN INTELLIGENCER gives the latest intelligence from all parts of Canada and the new Gold Fields, also Original Correspondence from Canada, &c. Price, post free, 3d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

CAPE and NATAL NEWS; a monthly Journal, published on the arrival of the Cape Mail, giving the latest information from the South African Colonies. Price 6d., post free 6d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

MR. ALBERT SMITH with his CHINA REPAIRED, and MONT BLANC REVISITED, 1860. Every night (but Saturday) at 8, and TUESDAY and SATURDAY Afternoons at 3 o'clock. Stalls 3s., which can be taken at the Box Office, Egyptian Hall, daily, from 11 till 5; Area 2s., Gallery 1s.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT should be used in preference to any other. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants.

REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, by DR. HASSALL.

"I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged. (Signed) ALFRED HILL HASSALL, M.D." Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, All-place, All-street, London, E.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Medes, Canberwell.

AGENTS WANTED.

CLOGGY BLACK INK—WHY USE IT?

FRANK BAILEY, Twenty Years Practical Ink Manufacturer, can warrant his IMPROVED FILTERED WRITING FLUID to flow freely, never thicken, and turn intensely Black.

Particularly adapted for Hot Climates.

Depot: 10, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London.

CHINA.—TAKU.—GREAT GLOBE Leicester-square.—DIORAMA OF CHINA, from Canton to Peking, with the forts and the Peiho—Dioramas of Genoa, Turin, Milan, Mantua, Florence, &c., the Rhine, the Sepoy Rebellion. Geographical Lectures. Open from half-past 10 till 5, and from 6 till 10. Admission to the whole building, 1s.—Leicester-square.

NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT.

(Ed. Nelson, Naval Surgeon from 1832 to 1857.) Gentlemen who are subject to pains in the back or loins, Rheumatism, Lumbago, or who are given to corpulency, are advised to wear NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT, as it gives a great support to the entire frame, and a comfortable and genial warmth to the back and abdomen, promoting health and digestion. Gentlemen who ride for business or pleasure should wear this belt as a preventive of Rupture, &c.

NELSON'S MEDICATED MARINE BELT for the prevention of Sea Sickness and the support of the back and loins during a long voyage.

"All those whose duty or pleasure calls them to sea should possess this Belt, for, putting aside its use on board ship, it is invaluable as a riding belt, fitting easily, and supporting the back."

"Lower Parade, Leamington, August 3, 1858."

These Belts are sold by Mr. WHITBURN, Chemist, 174, Regent-street, price 21s. each, or direct from the Maker, WM. ELSTON, 12, Avery-row, New Bond-street. Circulars free. Orders from the country must have the size of waist and hips, and a post-office order for 21s., payable to WM. ELSTON, at Cavendish-street.

These belts can be had of any tailor in the kingdom.

FACILITIES in BOOK-KEEPING

DRAPER'S PATENT SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE REFERENCE INDEX effects great saving of time, and expedites posting. All descriptions of Account Books fitted with Patent Index. Account Books, Copying Machines, and Stationery supplied, of the best quality, Wholesale and for Exportation, 5, Tower-street, London. Sample of Patent Index can be seen at Mr. GEORGE HOLMES', Hong Kong. Sample Book of Papers, with prices, forwarded on application.

JAMES WYLD, Geographer to the Queen, Strand, and 2, Royal Exchange, London.

Agent for the Sale of Ordnance and Admiralty Surveys.

NEW MAP of the EMPIRE of JAPAN, with the Trading Ports of the Treaty of 1855, the Cities, Mines, Roads, and Harbours. Maps of China, Eastern Archipelago, the World, &c. &c.

JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.

WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK, CITY, LONDON.

List of sizes and prices forwarded on application.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY. MESSAGES are now received for the LEVANT, Charge for 20 words as follows:—

Athens, 41s. 9d. | Piræus, 41s. 0d. | Syra, 39s. 0d.
Chios, 37s. 0d. | Smyrna, 41s. 9d.

Messages must be marked "via Belgrade."

MESSAGES for INDIA, China, and Australia can now be sent through this Company, via Malta, Marseilles, or Trieste, and the Red Sea Telegraph. Charge for 20 words, to India, via Malta, £3 18s. 3d.; via Marseilles, £2 17s.; and via Trieste, £2 18s. To China and Australia, via Malta, and post from Aden, £3 15s. 3d.; via Marseilles, £2 14s.; and via Trieste, £2 15s.

Charge to Malta, via Sicily, £1 12s. for 20 words.

Further information to be obtained at the Company's offices.

By order, L. WALTER COURTENAY, Sec. No. 58, Threadneedle-street (removed from 30, Cornhill.)

PUMPING MACHINERY.

GWYNNE and CO., ENGINEERS, LONDON, manufacture and supply the following machinery, of the most improved construction, and with all the latest improvements:—Portable and Fixed Steam Engines and Boilers of every description; Water-wheels, Windmills, Horse and Hand-power Machines; Pumping Machinery for the supply of towns, cities, and districts, and for the irrigation of coffee, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, and rice estates, for pumping out coffer dams, canals, dry docks, reservoirs, &c. They also manufacture and supply the Pumping and other machinery for paper, pulp, and falling mills, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, starch works, bleaching, dyeing, and calico-printing works, chemical works, silk, cotton, and flax mills, and manufacturing in general.

Price Lists and further particulars obtained on application to GWYNNE and CO., Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex-street Wharves, Strand, London.

For Dock work, and large Pumping operations, Gwynne and Co.'s Machinery stands unequalled.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

GREEN'S Unrivalled Patent Noiseless LAWN MOWING, ROLLING, and COLLECTING MACHINES, may be had on application to the Depot, 2, Victoria-street, Holborn-hill, London.

The extraordinary demand in England being over, the Patentee is now prepared to execute orders from merchants and shippers with prompt attention. A liberal discount allowed.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FIRST VOLUME of this JOURNAL was completed on the 11th Nov. 1859, and can be obtained bound, with an Index, price 23s.; subscriptions for Vol. II. commenced on the 28th Nov. 1859. Price 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including postage. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.
St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, and all Continental cities.	Post-office.
New York	WILMER and ROGERS.
Canada	THOMPSON and Co., Toronto.
Malta	G. MUIR.
Alexandria	F. St. J. FAIRMAN.
Point de Galle	BLACK and CO.
Bombay	CHESSON and WOODHALL.
Calcutta	SANDERS, CONES, and Co.
Labuan, Sarawak, and Singapore	JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore
Penang	VICTOR CAPEL and Co.
Bankok	CHARLES GRANT and Co.
Batavia	HUNTER, HOUGHTON, and Co.
Manila	PHILLIPS, MOORE, and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, Swatow, and Amoy	GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong.
Foo-chow-foo	HEDGE and Co.
Shanghai	H. FOGG and Co.
Ningpo	WADMAN and Co.
Melbourne	GORDON and GOTCH.
San Francisco	E. D. WATERS.
Cape Town	W. BRITAIN.

And to be had of all News-vendors in the United Kingdom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective Agents.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by WM. TWEEDIE, at the Office of the "LONDON and CHINA TELEGRAPH," at No. 337, Strand, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, London.—Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1860